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The Beasts of Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER I.

Kidnaped.

The entire affair is shrouded in mys- y," said D'Arnot. "I have it on the of authority that neither the po- nor the special agents of the gen- l staff have the faintest conception how it was accomplished. All they —all that anyone knows is that olas Rokoff has escaped.

John Clayton, Lord Greystoke—he had been "Tarzan of the Apes"— in silence in the apartments of his end, Lieutenant Paul d'Arnot, in s gazing meditatively at the toe of immaculate boot.

His mind revolved many memories, lled by the escape of his arch- my from the French military prison which he had been sentenced for life the testimony of the ape-man. thought of the lengths to which off had gone to compass his death, he realized that what the man had dy done would be as nothing by parison with what he would wish do now that he was again free.

Tarzan had recently brought his wife infant son to London to escape the mforts and dangers of the rainy on upon their vast estate in Uziri— land of the savage Waziri warriors se broad African domains the ape- had once ruled.

He had run across the Channel for a f visit with his old friend, but the s of the Russian's escape had al- dy cast a shadow upon his outing, that though he had but just arrived was already contemplating an im- diate return to London.

"It is not that I fear for myself, ul," he said at last. "Many times in past have I thwarted Rokoff's de- s upon my life; but now there are rs to consider. Unlss I misjudge man, he would more quickly strike me through my wife or son than di- ly at me, for he doubtless realizes in no other way could he inflict ater anguish upon me. I must go to them at once, and remain with m until Rokoff is recaptured—or d."

While these t o men talked in Paris, other men were talking together in little cottage upon the outskirts of ndon. Both were dark, sinister- ing men.

One was bearded, but the other, se face wore the pallor of long con- ment within doors, had but a few growth of black beard upon his It was he who was speaking.

"You must needs shave off that d of yours, Alexis," he said to his panion. "With it he would recog- you on the instant. We must sep- here in the hour, and when we t again upon the deck of the Kin- let us hope that we shall have us two honored guests who little ipate the pleasant voyage we have ned for them."

"In two hours I should be on my way Dover with one of them, and by to- row night, if you follow my direc- s carefully, you should arrive with other, provided, of course, that he urns to London as quickly as I ume he will. And now good-by and d luck."

"There should be both profit and asure as well as other good things reward our efforts, my dear Alexis. anks to the stupidity of the French, have gone to such lengths to con- l the fact of my escape for these ny days that I have ample oppor- ity to work out every detail of our adventure so carefully that there ttle chance of the slightest hitch ring to mar our prospects."

Three hours later a messenger mount- the steps to the apartment of Lieu- ant Paul d'Arnot.

"A telegram for M. Clayton," he said the servant who answered his sum- s. "Is he here?"

The man answered in the affirmative, d signing for the message carried it to Lord Greystoke, who was al- dy preparing to depart for London. Greystoke tore open the envelope, as he read his face went white.

"Read it, Paul," he said, handing the of paper to D'Arnot. "It has come ady."

The Frenchman took the telegram read:

"Jack stolen from garden through plicity of new servant. Come at e. Jane."

As Tarzan leaped from the roadster had met him at the station and up the steps of his London town e he was met at the door by a dry- d but almost frantic woman.

Quickly Jane Porter Clayton narrat- all that she had been able to learn the theft of the boy.

The baby's nurse had been wheeling in the sunshine on the walk be- the house when a closed taxicab up at the corner of the street. woman had paid but passing at- on to the vehicle, merely noting it discharged no passenger but at the curb with the motor ing as though waiting for a fare from the residence before which it stopped.

Almost immediately the new houseman, Carl, had come running from the Greystroke house, saying that the girl's mistress wished to speak with her for a moment, and that she was to leave little Jack in his care until she returned.

The woman said that she entertained not the slightest suspicion of the man's motives until she had reached the doorway of the house, when it occurred to her to warn him not to turn the buggy so as to permit the sun to shine in the baby's eyes.

As she turned about to call this to him she was somewhat surprised to see that he was wheeling the buggy rapidly toward the corner, and at the same time she saw the door of the taxicab open and a swarthy face framed for a moment in the aperture.

Intuitively, the danger to the child flashed upon her, and with a shriek she dashed down the steps and up the walk toward the taxicab, into which Carl was now handing the baby to the swarthy one within.

Just before she reached the vehicle Carl leaped in beside his confederate, slamming the door to behind him. At the same time the chauffeur attempted to start his machine, but it was evident that something had gone wrong, as though the gears refused to mesh, and the delay caused by this, while he pushed the levers into reverse and backed the car a few inches before again attempting to go ahead, gave the nurse time to reach the side of the taxicab.

Leaping to the running-board she had attempted to snatch the baby from the arms of the stranger, and here, screaming and fighting, she had clung to her position even after the taxicab had got under way; nor was it until the machine had passed the Greystroke residence at good speed that Carl, with a heavy blow to her face, had succeeded in knocking her to the pavement.

Her screams had attracted servants and members of the families from residences near by, as well as from the Greystroke home. Lady Greystroke had witnessed the girl's brave battle, and had herself tried to reach the rapidly passing vehicle, but had been too late.

That was all that anyone knew, nor did Lady Greystroke dream of the possible identity of the man at the bottom of the plot until her husband told her of the cape of Nikolas Rokoff from the French prison where they had hoped he was permanently confined.

As Tarzan and his wife stood planning the wisest course to pursue the telephone bell rang in the library at their right. Tarzan quickly answered the call in person.

"Lord Greystroke?" asked a man's voice at the other end of the line.

"Yes."

"Your son has been stolen," continued the voice, "and I alone may help you recover him. I am conversant with the plot of those who took him. In fact, I was a party to it, and was to share in the reward, but now they are trying to ditch me, and to be quits with them I will aid you to recover him on condition that you will not prosecute me for my part in the crime. What do you say?"

"If you will lead me to where my son is hidden," replied the ape-man, "you need fear nothing from me."

"Good," replied the other. "But you must come alone to meet me, for it is enough that I must trust you. I cannot take the chance of permitting others to learn my identity."

"Where and when may I meet you?" asked Tarzan.

The other gave the name and location of a public house on the waterfront at Dover—a place frequented by sailors.

"Come," he concluded, "about ten o'clock tonight. It would do no good to arrive earlier. Your son will be safe enough in the meantime, and I can then lead you secretly to where he is hidden. But be sure to come alone, and under no circumstances notify Scotland Yard, for I know you well and shall be watching for you.

"Should any other accompany you, or should I see suspicious characters who might be agents of the police, I shall not meet you, and your last chance of recovering your son will be gone."

Without more words the man rang off.

Greystroke repeated the gist of the conversation to his wife. She begged to be allowed to accompany him, but he insisted that it might result in the man's carrying out his threat of refusing to aid them if Tarzan did not come alone, and so they parted, he to hasten to Dover and she, ostensibly, to wait at home until he should notify her of the outcome of his mission.

Little did either dream of what both were destined to pass through before they should meet again, or the far distant—but why anticipate?

For 10 minutes after the ape-man had left her Jane Clayton walked restlessly back and forth across the silken rugs of the library. Her mother heart ached, bereft of its first-born. Her mind was in an anguish of tormented indecision—a chaos of hopes and fears.

Though her judgment told her that all would be well were her Tarzan to go alone in accordance with the mysterious stranger's summons, her intuition would not permit her to lay aside suspicion of the gravest dangers to both her husband and her son.

The more she thought of the matter the more convinced she became that the recent telephone message might be but a ruse to keep them inactive until the boy was safely hidden away or spirited out of England Or it might be that it had been simply a bait to lure Tarzan into the hands of the implacable Rokoff.

With the lodgment of this thought she stopped in wide-eyed terror. Instantly it became a conviction. She glanced at the great clock ticking the minutes in the corner of the library.

It was too late to catch the Dover train that Tarzan was to take. There was another, later, however, that would bring her to the Channel port in time to reach the address the stranger had given her husband before the appointed hour.

Summoning her maid and chauffeur she issued instructions rapidly. Ten minutes later she was being whisked through the crowded streets toward the railway station.

* * *

It was 9:45 that night that Tarzan entered the squalid pub on the water front in Dover. As he passed into the evil-smelling room a muffled figure brushed past him toward the street.

"Come, my lord!" whispered the stranger.

The ape-man wheeled about and followed the other into the ill-lit alley, which custom had dignified with the title of thoroughfare. Once outside the fellow led the way into the darkness, nearer a wharf, where high-piled bales, boxes and casks cast dense shadows. Here he halted.

"Where is the boy?" asked Greystoke.

"On that small steamer whose lights you can just see yonder," replied the other.

In the gloom Tarzan was trying to peer into the features of his companion, but he did not recognize the man as one whom he had ever before seen. Had he guessed that his guide was Alexis Paulvitch he would have realized that naught but treachery lay in the man's heart.

"He is unguarded now," continued the Russian. "Those who took him feel perfectly safe from detection, and with the exception of a couple of members of the crew whom I have furnished with enough gin to silence them effectually for hours there is none aboard the Kincaid. We can go aboard, get the child, and return without the slightest fear."

Tarzan nodded.

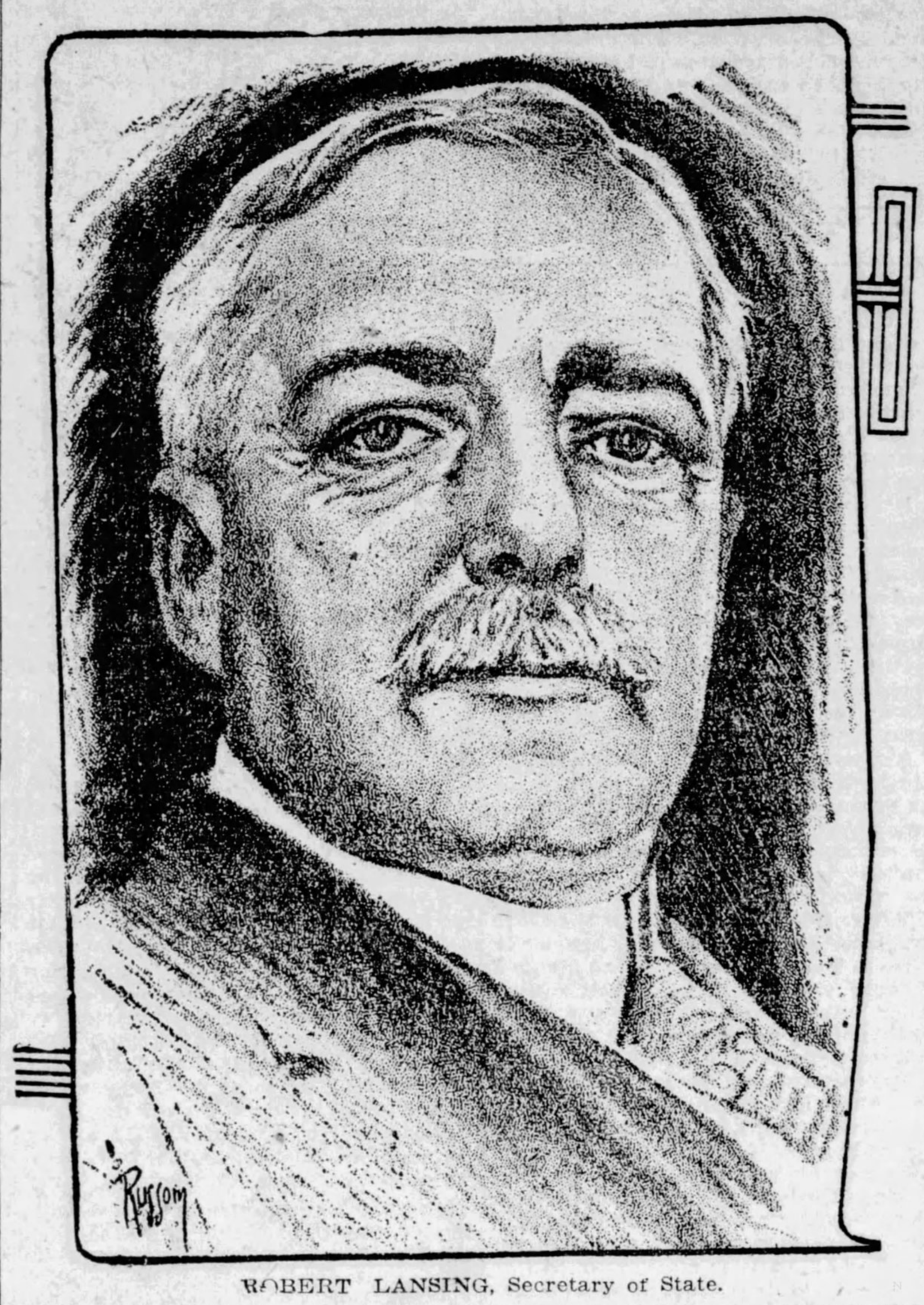
"Let's be about it then," he said.

His guide led him to a small boat moored alongside the wharf. The two men entered, and Paulvitch pulled rapidly toward the steamer. The black smoke issuing from her funnel did not at the time make any suggestion to Tarzan's mind. All his thoughts were occupied with the hope that in a few moments he would again have his little son in his arms.

At the steamer's side they found a monkey-ladder dangling close above them, and up this the two men crept stealthily. Once on deck they hast-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

LATEST PICTURE OF THE NEW PREMIER IN U. S. CABINET



ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

War Loss in Men Is 8,831,000, Records of Red Cross Show

Denver, Colo., June 26.—Figures on the losses of the principal powers engaged in the war, furnished by the Red Cross and made public by Dr. K. Ziegler, Imperial German consul in this city, illustrate the immensity of the conflict now raging in Europe, Asia and Africa. These figures constitute the first authentic information regarding losses sustained by the powers since the beginning of hostilities. The total killed in the first six months of fighting was 2,146,000, divided as follows:

Germany, 482,000; Austria, 341,000; France, 464,000; Great Britain, 116,000; Russia, 733,000.

The losses of the Belgians, Serbians, Montenegrins, Turks and Japanese are not included in the summary, exact figures not being obtainable.

The Red Cross records show that every day of the war up to March 1 the losses of all the countries engaged averaged 41,300, divided as follows: Dead, 10,140; wounded, 23,000; prisoners, 8,300. The total losses of the allies averaged 28,000 daily, while those of the central powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary, averaged 13,300 a day.

Following is the Red Cross complete table:

	Germany.	Austria.	France.	Gt. Britain.	Russia.	Totals.
Dead	482,000	341,000	464,000	116,000	733,000	2,146,000
Slightly wounded	760,000	618,000	718,000	185,000	1,500,000	3,781,000
Seriously wounded	97,000	83,000	439,000	49,000	482,000	1,150,000
Prisoners	233,000	183,000	495,000	83,000	770,000	1,764,000
Totals	1,572,000	1,225,000	2,116,000	433,000	3,485,000	8,831,000

LANSING HEADS WILSON CABINET

President Formally Appoints Him Secretary of State to Succeed Bryan.

The United States government, June 24, notified all foreign governments of Robert Lansing to be secretary of state. Mr. Lansing took the oath of office at once as successor to William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Lansing's appointment did not come as a surprise as it generally had been expected. The cabinet was a unit in favor of his selection and many of the President's close personal friends had urged it. Former Secretary Bryan, although not consulted, is said to have hoped for Mr. Lansing's promotion.

The new premier of the cabinet is generally regarded as particularly fitted for his important post, because of his long training in questions of diplomacy, his grasp of international affairs and skill in handling them. Mr. Lansing is a recognized authority on international law and is acquainted with the details of his department. He has drafted many of the most important state documents in connection with the pending negotiations with Germany and Great Britain.

International Law Expert.

While the notes to Great Britain and Germany have admittedly been the work of President Wilson and Former Secretary Bryan was consulted from time to time during the course of their preparation it was no secret that the President was in almost constant communication with Mr. Lansing on the many intricate points of international law, upon which Mr. Lansing was always able to advise his chief without any hesitation.

Recently the President invited him to sit at the cabinet table while the notes to Germany on the Lusitania were being discussed and put into final form. Secretary Bryan also was present at these meetings and, so far as is known, Mr. Lansing's presence was a precedent.

Since Mr. Bryan's resignation the President has frequently expressed to close friends his admiration for Mr. Lansing and practically announced his intention to ask him to take the portfolio of the state department.

Not a Politician.

Mr. Lansing has shown very little in politics and at one time there seemed to be some doubt among the President's advisers if it would not be necessary to select a man who was more prominent and probably had performed greater service for his party. From the first, however, practically all members of the cabinet have been in favor of Mr. Lansing's selection and it is understood that the President took the view that the capacity of the man whom he would choose for the new secretary of state was more to be considered at the juncture of international affairs with which the United States is now confronted than any other consideration.

RUSSIANS, SUFFERING DEFEAT, CALL GREAT COUNCIL OF WAR

Ministerial Changes Are Probable, Say Reports==French Relinquish Offensive at Arras After Tremendous Losses, Claim the Germans.

The tide of battle is again flowing with the Teutonic allies in Galicia. German and Austrian claims of victory are substantiated by Russian admissions of retirement south of Lemberg. Simultaneously comes news of a Russian council of war at the front, presided over by the emperor and participated in by the Russian commander-in-chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas, leading military men and several cabinet ministers, while in Petrograd the recent retirement of the minister of war is to be followed by other ministerial changes, according to current report.

Double Move by Germans.

Following recent indications that the Germans were resuming activity with the possible intention of beginning another march on Warsaw down from near the east Prussian border, come reports of a strong offensive movement by the Teutonic forces in the southern part of Russian Poland. The latest Russian official report mentions this with the declaration that up to Saturday the new offensive had met with no success. It is likewise affirmed that German attacks in the Shavli and Narew river regions and across the Niemen have been repulsed.

The retreat of the czar's army began early Sunday morning and continued all day, says Vienna, both along the front to the southeast of Lemberg, along the Dniester and north of the Galician capital, where the Germans have penetrated the Russian lines in their drive toward the fortress of Ivangorod, one of the southern defenses of Warsaw.

The Austro-German operations in Galicia now have apparently two objects aside from the sentimental purpose of forcing the Russians across the border into their own land. These are:

1—To sweep north from Lemberg into the Russian provinces of Lublin and Radom for an advance on Warsaw in connection with the drive of the German army which has begun its march on the Polish capital from the north.

2—To hurl the Russians back from the Dniester, northwest of Lemberg, and force them to retreat toward the north and west, thus simultaneously cutting them off from the forces operating along the River Pruth and flanking the army retreating from Lemberg toward the east.

The Russian Explanation.

Officers of the Russian general staff now state that they have "satisfactorily achieved the regrouping of their forces necessitated by the German Galician campaign," and that they "stand ready effectively to oppose a further advance of the Austro-German forces in Galicia or in southern Russia.

British troops destroyed the important fort and wireles sstation at Bukeba, on Lake Victoria-Nyanza, German East Africa, on June 25, the government press bureau announced today. The fort was completely wrecked by a British field gun. Two German machine guns were destroyed.

French Give Up Offensive.

Although fierce fighting is still in progress to the north and south of Arras, the climax of the French attempts to smash the German line at that point has been passed, according to German military authorities in Belgium. These reports say that the French, on account of the terrific losses they have suffered in that sphere, are on the point of giving up the offensive and resuming trench warfare.

German sources estimate the French casualties in the six weeks' fighting around Arras at 100,000 men. The importance of the conflict can be guaged by the fact that the allies in the first battle of Ypres, called by many the greatest engagement of the war, lost 115,000 men.

Other Fields of War.

News of other sections of the far spread war front includes an Italian official report of an unsuccessful attempt by the Austrians to retake the heights of Zeillenkofel.

British aviators have flown over Smyrna, dropping bombs and causing more than 70 casualties in the Turkish garrison there, according to a report from Mytilene.

ACT OF YEAR AGO CAUSED WAR

THROUGH the bewildering maze of occurrences in Europe during the last year, with its countless charges and denials, its endless political intrigues, its alibis and shifting of responsibilities, and its tangle of fact and fiction that defies the analyst, one fact clearly stands out—that it was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, on June 28, 1914, that crystalized the racial and political animosities of Europe into the great war.

While the real political significance of the murder may never be known, the act resulted in the most terrible war, the greatest sacrifice in lives and treasure, that the world has known. The major portion of the world is engulfed in strife, the full extent of which has not yet been reached.

It is the Servian claim that it had been known in political and diplomatic circles months before the assassination that a plot had been uncovered to kill the archduke. The Servians, although the murder was attributed to them as a political act, claim that Francis Ferdinand was recognized by all Slavs, including the Serbs, to be their friend and champion.

Nevertheless, the assassination was the direct cause of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia, issued July 23. This was a note of 11 articles demanding punishment of those persons concerned in the assassination and of alleged anti-Austrian propoganda. Although Servia accepted eight of the articles, and suggested arbitration of the other three, this was not satisfactory to Austria. Then followed quickly the events which thrust Europe into war, and the great peace work built up by years of patient effort was swept by the board.

The killing of the archduke and his wife took place at Sarajevo, in the province of Bosnia, one of the newer possessions of the Austrian empire. The archduke had been received with enthusiasm, formally welcomed at the Town Hall, and reviewed a parade in his honor. Shortly after leaving the hall, the assassin, claimed to be a Servian student, jumped on the running board of the motor car and fired the fatal shots. The archduke and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, both died from their wounds.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand was to have been the successor of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. His romantic marriage was contracted just 14 years before his sudden death. She was the Countess Sophia Chotek, a lady in waiting of the Archduchess Isabella. The aged emperor did not give his consent to the wedding until the archduke had vowed that his wife would never be empress or their children succeed to the throne. It was said that they had planned to break the vow and place their children in direct line of succession, when the aged Francis Joseph had passed away. By the laws of Hungary the Duchess of Hohenberg has a rightful claim to that throne, for in her own country her marriage was a valid one. It is said that the Bohemians were in full sympathy with the plans which were rudely broken by the hand of the assassin.

Abe Martin

Miss Fawn Lippincut says she likes t' snoop around in a 10-cent store 'cause she knows she won't see anything she can't buy.

Th' world may be gittin' worse, but its mighty liberal.

SUPPLY OF VETCH SEED CURTAILED

The greater part of the hairy-vetch seed used in the United States has been imported from Russia and Germany, the annual importations increasing from less than 100,000 pounds in 1906 to over 2,000,000 pounds in 1914. On account of the conditions resulting from the European war only 179,000 pounds of seed were imported between Nov. 1, 1914, and May 15, 1915, and there seems to be little prospect of more coming in before seeding time this fall. This will result in only a small proportion of the normal supply of hairy-vetch seed being available for this year's sowing. While the domestic production of hairy-vetch seed has increased for a number of years, it has not increased in proportion to the demand, and the price of the seed has constantly advanced as its use has become more general.

Farmers who have hairy vetch growing are urged by the specialists of the department to save their own supply of seed this year so they may be able to continue the use of this valuable crop. It is not to be expected, however, that prices higher than those of last year will be obtained, as the high price of the seed under normal conditions in recent years has been the chief factor in limiting the use of hairy vetch in the past.

In harvesting the seed crop it should be cut with a mowing machine when the oldest pods are fully ripe. The wheels of the mower, as well as the horses, must not be allowed to pass over the cut vetch as otherwise much of the seed will be shattered out. As the pods break open readily when dry, the greatest care should be taken in curing and handling to avoid loss of seed. It can be threshed with an ordinary grain thresher by lowering the concaves sufficiently to avoid cracking the seed. Yields of from three to 10 bushels per acre of hairy vetch seed may be expected in addition to the rye or other grain with which it is grown. A complete separation of the hairy vetch seed, from rye or wheat, is best made by use of a spiral separating machine known in Europe as a "Schnectentrieur," which is now manufactured for sale in this country. For local seeding, however, a complete separation is not necessary, and the desired proportions of vetch and rye or wheat can be obtained by the use of an ordinary fanning mill.

ANDREW THE GLAD

By Maria Thompson Daviess

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CHAPTER VII—(Continued)

"Yes, Major, they've got us tied up some—but they forgot to gag us," answered David with a smile. "Your editorial in the Gray Picket, calling on me to run for criminal court judge, has been copied in every paper in the state and some of the large northern sheets. I am willing to make the try, Major. I've practised down there more than you'd think and it's rotten from the cellar steps to the lightning-rod. Big black buck is sent up for rioting down at Hein's Bucket of Blood dive — stand aside and forget about it — while some poor old kink is sent out to the pen for running into a flock of sleepy hens in the dark, 'unbeknownst' entirely. I defended six poor pick-ups last week myself, and I guess Taylor saw my blood was on the boil at the way he's running things. I'm ready to take a hand with him, but it will take some pretty busy doing around to beat the booze gang. Am I the man—do you feel sure?"

As David questioned the major, his jaw squared itself determinedly. There was a rather forceful sort of man appearing under the nonchalant David whom his friends had known for some years. A wild pride stirred in Phoebe to such an extent that she caught her breath while she waited for the reply of the major.

"Yes, David," answered the major, as he looked up at him with his keen old eagle eyes, "I think you are. You've had everything this nation can give you in the way of fighting blood from Cowpens to Bull Run, and when you speak in a body legislative your voice can be but an echo of the men who sired you—statesmen, most of them; so it is to you and your class we must look for clean government. It is your arraignment of the mayor and also the judge on the hay-market question that has made every decent organization in the city look to you to begin the fight for a clean-up reorganization. They have all rallied to your support. Show your colors, boy, and, God willing, we will smash this machine to the last cog, and get on a basis of honest government!"

"Then here goes the hottest fight Davie knows how to put to them! And it's going to be an honest one. I'll go before the people of this city, and will promise them to enforce the law and order, but I'll not BUY a vote of a man of them. That I mean, and I do hereby hand it out to you two representatives of the press. From now on 'not a dollar spent' is the word and I'm back of it to make it go." As he spoke, Kildare turned to Phoebe and looked at her as man to man with nothing in his voice but the cool note of determination. It was a cold dash for Phoebe, but the reaction brought hot pride to her eyes.

"Yes, David," she answered, "you can and you will!"

The determination in her voice matched that in his, and her eyes met his with a glance in which lay a new expression—not the old tolerant affection nor the guarded defense, but one with a uality of comradeship that steadied every nerve in his body. Some men get the like from some women—but not often.

"They will empty their pockets to fight you," the major continued thougthfully. "But there is a deal of latent honesty in human nature, after all, that will answer the right appeal by the right man. A man calls a man; and ask a crook to come in on the straight proposition, two to one he'll step over the line before he stops himself. This is an independent candidacy —let's ask them all in, without reference to age, color or 'previous condition of servitude'—in the broadest sense."

"Yes, and with the other construction, too, perhaps. We'll ask in the darks—but they won't come. They'll vote with the jug crowd every time. No nig votes for Dave without the dollar and the small bottle. How many do they poll, anyway, do you suppose?"

"Less than a thousand I think. Not overwhelming. But in an independent race it might hold the balance of power. We'll devise means to appeal to them; we must keep up all the fences, you see. A man who doesn't see to his fences is a mighty poor proposition as a farmer and—"

"Hicks was here this morning, Major said Mrs. Mathilda, as she came in, dear, to talk about that very thing," just in time to catch the last of the major's remark. "He says that ten hogs got through into the north pasture and rooted up acres of grass and if you don't get the new posts to repair the fence he can't answer for the damage done. He told you about it more than a month ago and—"

"David Kildare," said the major, with an enigmatical smile, "what you need to see you through life is a wife. When a man mounts a high-horse aeroplane and goes sailing off, dimity is the best possible ballast. Consider the matter I beg of you—don't be obdurate."

"Why, of course David is going to marry some day," answered Mrs. Mathilda, as she beamed upon them. "A woman gets along nicely unmarried, but it is cruel to a man. Major, Jeff is waiting to help you into your uniform. Do be careful, for it is almost mended to the last stitch now and I don't see how it is going to hold together many more times."

"Gray uniforms have held together a long time, Mathilda," answered the major softly, as he took his departure.

"And we must all hurry and have lunch," said Mrs. Buchanan. "Phoebe and I want to be there in plenty of time to see the parade arrive. It always gives me a thrill to see the major ride up at the head of his company. I've never got over it all these years."

"How 'bout that, Phoebe?" asked David, once more his daring insistent self. "Seems it wasn't so young in me after all to think you might thrill a few glads to see me come prancing up. Now, will you be good?"

And it was only a little over two hours later that the parade moved on its way from the public square to the park. A goodly show they made and an interesting one, the grizzled old war-dogs in their faded uniforms with faces aglow under their tattered caps. They trudged along under their ragged banners in hearty good will, with now a limp and now a halt and all of them entirely out of step with the enthusiastic young band in its natty uniform. They called to one another, chaffed the mounted officers, sang as the spirit moved them and acted in every way like boys who were off on the great lark of their lives.

All along the line of march there were crowds to see them and cheer them, with here and there a white-haired woman who waved her handkerchief and smiled at them through a rain of tears.

The major rode at the head of a small and straggling division of cavalry, whose men ambled along and guyed one another about the management of their green livery horses who were inclined to bunch and go wild with the music.

A few pieces of heavy artillery lumbered by next, and just behind them came three hugh motor-cars packed and jammed with the old fellows who were too feeble to keep up with the procession. They were most of them from the soldiers' Home and in spite of empty coat sleeves and crutches, they bobbed up and down and waved their caps with enthusiasm as cheer after cheer rose whenever they came into sight.

Andrew Sevier stood at his study window and watched them go past, marching to the conflicting tunes of The Bonnie Blue Flag, played by the head band, and Dixie by the following one. It was great to see them again after five years; and in such spirits! He felt a cheer rise to his lips and he wanted to open the window and give lusty vent to it—but a keen pain caught it in his throat.

Always before he had ridden with David at the head of the division of the Confederacy's Sons, but today he stood behind the window and watched them go past him! There were men in those ranks who had slept in the ditches with his father, and to whom he had felt that his presence would be a reminder of an exceeding bitterness. He had quietly fought the acceptance of the statue offered by the daughter of Peters Brown from the beginning, but the granddaughter of General Darrah, who had led them at Chickamauga, must needs command their acceptance of a memorial to him and her mother.

And they would all do her honor after the unveiling. Andrew could almost see old General Clopton stand with bared head and feel the thrill with which the audience would listen to what would be a tender tribute to the war women. A wave of passionate joy swelled up in his heart—he wanted them to cheer her and love her and adopt her! It was her baptism into her heritage! And he gloried in it.

Then across his joy came a curious stifling depression—he found himself listening as if some one had called him, called for help. The music was dying away in the distance and the cheers became fainter and fainter until their echo seemed almost a sob. Before he had time to realize what he did he descended the stair, crossed the street and let himself in at the Buchanan house.

He stood just within the library door and listened again. A profound stillness seemed to beat through the deserted rooms—then he saw her! She sat with her arms outspread across the table and her head bent upon a pile of papers. She was tense-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

ITALIAN FIELD GUNS SHELLING AUSTRIAN POSITION

TALIAN BATTERY ON AUSTRIAN BORDER

One of the first pictures of the Italians in action against the Austrians. It shows a battery of Italian field guns on the plateau of ago, in Austria, shelling an Austrian position. The rugged character of the country is well illustrated, showing what difficulties the lians encountered in their fight for "Italia Irredenta."

ANDREW THE GLAD

by

MARIE THOMPSON DAVIESS

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CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ly still as if waiting for something to sound around her.

"Caroline!" It was the first time he had called her by her name and though the others had done it from the first, she had never seemed to notice his more formal address. It was beyond him to keep the tenderness that swept through every nerve out of his voice entirely.

"Yes," she answered as she raised her head and looked at him, her eyes shining dark in her white face. "I know I'm a coward—did you come back to make me go? I thought they might not miss me until it was too late to come for me. I didn't think —I—could stand it—please—please!"

"You needn't go at all, dear," he said as he took the cold hands in his and unclasped the wrung fingers. "Why didn't you tell them? They wouldn't have insisted on your going."

"I—I couldnt! I just could not say what I felt to—to—them. I wanted to come—the statue suggested itself —for her. I ought to have given it and gone back—back to my own life. I don't believe—there is something between them all and me. They love me and try to make me forget it and—"

"But, don't you see, child, that's just it? They love you so they hold you against all the other life you have had before. We're a strong love people down here—we claim our own!" A note in his voice brought Andrew to his senses. He let her hands slip from his and went around the table and sat down opposite her. "And so you ran away and hid?" He smiled at her reassuringly.

"Yes. I knew I ought not to—then I heard the music and I couldn't look or listen. I—why, where did you come from? I thought you were in the parade with David. I felt—if you knew you would understand. I wished that I had asked you—had told you that I couldn't go. Did you come back for me?"

"No," answered Andrew with a prayer in his heart for words to cover facts from the clear eyes fixed on his —clear, comforted young eyes that looked right down to the rock bed of his soul. "You see the old boys rather upset me, too. I have been away so long—and so many of them are missing. I'm just a coward, too— 'birds of a feather'—take me under your wing, will you?"

"I believe one of those 'strange wild things' has been flying around in the atmosphere and has taken possession of us again," said Caroline Darrah slowly, never taking her eyes from his. "I don't know why I know, but I do, that you came to comfort me. I was thinking about you and wishing I could tell you. Now in just this minute you've made me see that I have a right to all of you. I' mnever going to be unhappy about it any more. After this I'm going to belong as hard as ever I can."

Something crashed in every vein in Andrew Sevier's body, lilted in his heart, beat in his throat and sparkled in his eyes. He sprang to his feet and held out his hand to her.

"Then come on and be adopted," he said. "I shall order the electric, and you get into your hat and coat. We can skirt the park and come in at the side of the Temple back of the platform so that you can slip into place before one-half of the sky-rockets of oratory have been exploded. Will you come?"

"Will you stay with me—right by me?" she asked, timidly and courage at war in her voice.

"Yes," he answered slowly, "I'll stay by you as long as you want me —if I can."

"And that," said Caroline Darrah Brown as she turned at the door and looked straight at him with a heavenly blush mounting in her cheeks, the tenderness of the ages curling her lips and the innocence of all of six years in her eyes, "will be always!" With which she disappeared instantly beyond the rose damask hangings.

And so when the ceremonies in the park were over and Caroline stood to clasp hands with each of the clamorous gray squad, Andrew Sevier waited just behind her and he met one after another of the sharp glances shot at him from under grizzled brows with a dignity that quieted even the grimmest old fireater.

And there are strange wild things that take hold on the lives of men— vital forces against which one can but beat helpless wings of mortal spirit.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Spell and Its Weaving.

And after the confusion, the distress and the joy of the afternoon out in the park when she and her gift had been accepted and acclaimed, there came days full of deep and perfect peace to Caroline Darrah Brown.

Long, strenuously delightful mornings she spent with Tempie in the excitements of completing her most comprehensive culinary education and the amount of badinage she exchanged upon the subject with David Kildare occupied many of his unemployed minutes. His demands for the most intricate and soultrying concoctions she took joy in meeting and his enthusiasm stimulated her to the attempting of the most difficult feats.

His campaign was on with full force and his days were busy ones, but he managed to drop into the kitchen at any time when he deemed it at all certain that he would find her there and was always fully rewarded.

He often found Andrew Sevier in the library in consultation with the major over the management of the delicate points in the campaign and occasionally brought him into Tempie's kingdom with him. And Caroline laughed and blushed and explained it all to them with the most beautiful solicitude. Tempie looking on positively bridling with pride.

And there were other mornings when she took her sewing and crept in the library to work, while the major and Andrew held consultation over the affairs of the present or absent David.

The whisky ring had purchased one of the morning papers, which had hitherto borne a reputation for extreme conservatism, and had it appear each morning with brilliant, carefully modulated arguments for the machine; doctored statistics and brought allegations impossible to be investigated in so short a time.

And all of every afternoon and evening Andrew Sevier sat at an editorial desk down at the office of the reform journal and pumped hot shot through their flimsy though plausible arguments. His blood was up and his pen more than a match for any in the state, so he often sat most of the night writing, reviewing and meeting issue after issue. The editor-in-chief, whose heart was in making a success of the campaign by which his paper would easily become the leading morning paper, gave him full rein, aided and abetted him by his wide knowledge of all the conditions and pointed out with unerring judgment the sore spots on the hide of the enemy at which to send the gadfly of investigation.

So each day while Andrew and the major went carefully over possibilities to be developed by and against the enemy, Caroline listened with absorbed interest. Now and then she would ask a question which delighted them both with its ingenuousness, but for the most part she was busily silent.

And in the exquisiteness of her innocence she was weaving the spell of the centuries with the stitches in her long seams. There are yet left in the world a few of the elemental women whose natures are what they were originally instituted and Caroline Darrah was unfolding her predestinated self as naturaly as a flower unfolds in the warmth of the spring sunshine. The cooking for David and Andrew, the sewing for busy Phoebe, the tactfully daughterly attentions to the major and Mrs. Matilda were all avenues for the outpouring of the maturing woman within, and powerless in his enchantment, Andrew Sever was swept along on the tide of her tenderness.

One day she had picked up his heavy gray gloves from the table and tightened the buttons, listening all the while to an absorbing account of a countermove he was planning for the next day's editorial, and then had been delightfully confused and distressed by his gratitude. The little scene had sent him to the bare fields to fight for hours.

The major fairly gloried in her knowledge of the arrangement of his library and delighted her with quick requests for his books during the most absorbing moments of their discussions.

And again the observation that the spell was not being woven for him alone went far to the undoing of Andrew Sevier. Her interest in the affairs of David Kildare disturbed him not at all, but her sympathetic and absorbed attention to a bad-luck tale with which Hobson Capers reported to the major one morning when she sat with them, had sent him home in a most depressed state of mind, and the picture of her troubled eyes raised to Hobson's as he recounted the details of the wrenched shoulder of his favorite horse, followed him through the day with tormenting displeasure, though the offer of a cutglass bottle full of a delightfully scented lotion for the amelioration of the suffering animal brought the semblance of a grin. And Hob, the brute, had gone away with it in his pocket, accompanied by explicit directions as to its application by means of a soft bit of flannel the size of a pocket handkerchief, also provided. Andrew Sevier had a vision of the bottle and the rag being installed in the most holy of holies in the apartments of Hobson Capers and experienced a sweeping smashing rage thereat.

A day or two later a scene he had witnessed in the kitchen, in which Caroline and Tempie hung anxiously over a simmering pan of lemon juice, sugar, rye whisky and peppermint which, when it arrived at the proper sirupy condition, was to be administered as a soothing potion to the hoarse throat of Peyton Kendrick, who perched croaking on a chair close by, drove him to seeking comfort from Phoebe much to the apparent amusement but secret perturbation, for Phoebe both comprehended and feared the situation.

And thus there is also much of the primitive left in the heart of the modern man on which the elemental forces work.

Then the day for the election came nearer and nearer by what seemed fleeting hours. The whole city was thoroughly aroused and fighting hard under one banner or the other. As the last week drew to a close and left only the few days of the following week for a round-up of the forces before the Wednesday election, the men all became absorbed to the point of oblivion to everything save the speculation as to how the race would go. But it was not in the nature of David Kildare to be held against the grindstone of serious endeavor too long at a time, and in the midst of the turmoil he proceeded to plot for a brief and exciting relaxation for himself and his strenuous friends, and he chose Saturday for the accomplishment thereof.

(To Be Continued.)

Zeppelin Destroyer Who Fell to His Death

LIEUT. R. A. J. WARNEFORD.

Here is presented the first picture to reach this country of Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, of the British aviation corps, who fell to his death, with Henry Beach Needham, an American magazine writer and correspondent. Only a few days before his death he won international fame by attacking, with an aeroplane, one of the great German dirigibles and blowing it to pieces.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me if pigs with thumps can be cured, and how?—O., Marysville, Ohio.

My garden is covered with a wild vine resembling the morning glory. The garden had been seeded down into sod, but when used again as a garden the vine appeared and covered everything. Will someone tell what will exterminate it? I also have two plum trees, one a large blue plum and the other a white plum, that are seven years old. They never blossom or show any signs of bearing fruit. They have been well cared for and trimmed. Please give the cause for this and the remedy.—N., Adams, N. Y.

Will some Farmstead reader tell me what to do to prevent horses getting sore shoulders? What is good to put on those who have them?—C., Oshkosh, Wis.

I would like to know the best grass seed to sow on light river bottoms in West Virginia, to be used for meadow and pasture. Please give some ideas on when to sow and how.—P., Marpleton, W. Va.

TO HARVEST PEANUTS

Various methods of harvesting neanuts for the market are practiced. In many cases the plants are merely plowed from the ground with a one-horse turning plow, and afterwards separated from the soil by hand. Another and very common method is to remove the moldboard from a turning plow and run the plowshare under the row on each side at a sufficient depth not to sever the pods from the vines. The side from which the moldboard is removed is kept next to the row. The plants are lifted by hand or by means of forks, and the dirt is shaken from them. They are than thrown in small piles to dry. The potato digger may be used in harvesting peanuts.

As soon as the plants have dried sufficiently, which requires about three or four hours, they are put in small stacks. Poles about seven feet long are driven securely in the ground. Around the base of each pole a few pieces of short poles are placed to keep the peanuts off the ground. The peanuts are stacked with the vines out and the nuts in next to the pole. The stacks should be made rather slender and tapering toward the top to shed water. Every stack is usually capped with grass to protect the nuts.

Peanuts should not be picked from the vines until the pods have become dry and the peas firm. A better grade of peanuts will be obtained if harvesting is deferred until late autumn.

DRAIN THE POOR LAND

The United States department of argiculture sends out a bulletin from which this article is taken:

We hear many uncomplimentary things about the unprofitable dairy cow—the boarder cow that is supported from the profits of the remainder of the herd. On many farms the unprofitable dairy cow is not by any means the only boarder. Low yielding acres, like boarder cows, are often fatal to successful farming.

Our farm survey records show that areas of poorly drained, compact, sour soils, or soils low in humus greatly reduce net profits and are a frequent cause of minus labor income. Sometimes these records show that as much as 30 per cent of the entire farm acreage does not produce enough to pay its way.

One farm on which we recently took records has 40 acres of poorly drained land that in its present condition is practically worthless. Twenty-five dollars per acre spent in drainage will make this 40-acre tract the equal of any in that district, and good land is selling there at $150 per acre.

The successful business man tries to weed out all unprofitable enterprises and to expand those that pay a profit. Unprofitable acres cannot always be disposed of as rapidly as boarder cows, but usually they can be improved until they become profit-bearing. If the income from such land cannot be increased, it is quite possible that the labor spent upon it can be reduced until the income at least pays the cost of labor.

THE ORCHARD

CULTIVATE ORCHARDS

Certain sod orchards under special conditions, such as heavy manure mulching, together with some pasturing to keep the grass down, give good results—perhaps as good as clean cultivation. But the skillful fruit grower can expect more than the law of averages will give. And even the general grower should note that thorough tillage is the most profitable method of soil management.—Dr. E. H. Jenkins, Director Ct. Station.

MULCH FOR TREES

To protect trees from grass or weeds, make a thick, compact mulch of straw or hay at their roots. It is also excellent to retain moisture and promote the growth of the trees. It should be five or six inches thick and should extend two or three feet out from the tree, and should be packed down firmly so as to keep down the vegetation. After a few weeks Bermuda grass will creep through the mulch, which can be checked by putting more hay on.

More hay should be added two or three times during the growing season. If the ground is dug up and pulverized at the root of the tree before the hay mulch is put on, if it is heavy, the mulch will preserve the moisture almost all summer.

TO PROTECT GRAPES

Place a paper bag over each bunch of grapes when the fruit is the size of small shot. This protects the grapes from insect and bird injury, and insures extra choice clusters. Fasten the mouth of the bag closely about each stem with a wire or string. Seedsmen sell wired bags for this purpose. One year one man's bunches of grapes were many of them so large that they eventually burst two-pound bags; since then he has used three-pound bags; they cost about 35 cents per 100, and may be bought at any seed store. This bagging method is only practicable in a small way; large growers depend upon spraying to produce fine clusters.

RINGING FRUIT TREES

In regard to the advice sometimes given in regard to "ringing" fruit trees to induce fruitfulness, the New York Experiment Station says: The results obtained from our experiments are not favorable to ringing fruit trees as a general practice. Under some conditions, for a limited time, a more favorable outcome might be expected. Hardy, vigorous, young apple trees may readily undergo a single ringing and be benefited thereby, but subsequent operations are injurious. Trees lacking vigor are often seriously injured by the practice. The deleterious effects of the treatment have generally been so marked as to render the operation exceedingly hazardous. There seems to be no regular or systematic increase in fruit production. The gains do not offset the losses.

THE DAIRY

COWS IN HOT WEATHER

During the hot and dry summer months I aim to have the pastures divided into a number of fields so that when grass becomes short the herd can be turned from one field into another, says one farmer. I find this far better than having the herd on the entire pasture all the time.

I grow considerable medium red clover for seed and several fields are pastured until the middle of June. These fields will usually yield more seed and of a better quality than when the first cutting is used for hay. Clover is sown with all the grain and pastured when the grain is off. Sometimes when I fail to have a catch of clover the stubble is disked and oats sown for fall pasture.

A bluegrass lot adjoining the barn has been used as a night pasture for six years. The droppings of the herd keep this in good condition practically all summer. This pasture is a great convenience as we need not look for the cows in the morning.

When pastures are poor they are supplemented with corn silage when there is some on hand. I find silage a cheaper and better feed than soiling crops. One can feed this any time, while soiling crops are very disagreeable to handle in wet weather.

More silage can be grown from an acre than any soiling crop and cows produce as well and better than when fed soiling feeds. The size of my silo does not always permit me to have sufficient silage for summer feeding, and a smaller one will be built so that I will have plenty of summer feed regardless of weather conditions.

Some corn is always available for summer feeding, but is seldom needed. Sometimes alfalfa is fed green and my cows produce very well on it. I feed little grain during summer. Sometimes the cows that are doing exceptionally well are given four to five pounds of homegrown grain, generally a mixture of ground corn, oats and barley.

During fly time my cows are sprayed once a day with a good fly repellent. I never use those having a strong odor as this class may taint the milk. The cows will many times pay for the use of these preparations, to say nothing of having the cows quiet when milking.

Pure fresh water is provided at several places on the farm, so that the herd can drink at any time. Shade trees in every field afford the cows a cool place to chew their cud and turn feed into milk.

SELF-SUCKING COW

To prevent a cow from sucking herself, put on a good strong halter and a strong strap around her body. Fasten rings in the girth strap, one on each side about level with the side rings on the halter. From these rings to the side rings place two other straps just long enough that the cow can turn her head from side to side, but cannot get it back far enough to suck.

The girth strap should not be too tight. It is better to leave it quite loose and place some small weight on it underneath the cow so the strap will not slip out of place.

PERTAINING TO CATTLE

On the smaller class of farms where only a few, or perhaps several calves are raised annually, it is an easy matter to dehorn them, or rather prevent any horns to develop. One farmer uses caustic potash. One light application when a calf is ten days to two weeks old, prevents all horn development, and a beautiful head results. In this advanced age, no cattle should possess horns. They are useless as they are dangerous. Another thing is to break all the cattle to lead and stand tied. This is easy especially if attended to when the calves are young.

Still another thing is to arrange to stable, through all bad, cold weather, for feeding. This is comfort for the cattle, and economical of feeding material. Reason teaches one that if it is so economical and practical to stable cows during all the cold season for feeding, it is equally important and desirable to handle in the same way, all the larger cattle. The calves and yearlings may be allowed roomy dry sheds, but when they get of mature age, halter them up or secure them in the stable by stanchions.

Cattle, that is milk cows and fat steers, when it is desirable to remove them from the farm, either for breeding or shipping away, if well broken to the halter are no trouble to handle. The whole process of handling all the cattle easily and successfully as recommended, is well worth trying and adopting.

POULTRY

BROODY HENS

Broody hens seem to be a serious problem for many and some people have objected to the Orpingtons because of this. One man says he has kept both Buff Orpingtons and White Orpingtons and have never had much trouble with either of them. Of course they will become broody, but it is not a hard matter to break up a broody hen if the right methods are pursued.

The principle on which all methods for stopping broodiness must be based to succeed without real cruelty to the hens, is to have something under them that it will be impossible for them to warm up. The easiest way to provide this is by having the coop so open beneath that the air will circulate up around them. A hen will sit on a board and persist, but she will not sit on a nest with a cavity under it and a screen wire bottom. She will sit anywhere without eggs under her so long as the conditions are right so eggs would hatch if they were under her, but instinct seems to warn her when conditions are not right, and she will soon quit.

Another thing noticed is that where hens have been shut up for broodiness there is a tendency to take them outside and away from the others and often in the open, covering them over with something to keep the rain off them. This method provides the seclusion and darkened place just to suit a hen, and then if the coop rests on the ground the conditions are ideal to her mind, and she cannot be blamed for preparing for a three weeks' stay. Hens will break up sooner if they are kept in the lot where the others are scratching and feeding and are shut in a coop that will not permit their sitting down and warming up a nest. A slatted bottom located in the scratching shed, with nests under it, has been used, and three days was the average time required to stop them, and they sometimes began laying in a week.

Do not let hens sit on the nests a week or two and then try to break them up. It is much easier to break them at once the first time they remain on the nests at night, for they are not very determined, and often will not persist if kept up one day. Then hens that are broken up at once will go to laying sooner after being broken up than those that are left to sit a week first, and you get the week of extra work also.

EGGS IN WINTER

There is no need of farmers carrying a flock of poultry all through the winter without getting eggs. To secure plenty of eggs in winter the early hatched pullets must have the best of care from the geginning. That is, they must be kept growing from the time of hatching until fully matured, which should be about the first of November.

So far as facilities are concerned the farmer has everything "coming his way" and there is no reason why his flock of pullets should not produce an abundance of eggs during the winter season. With but little attention pullets which have free range where they may glean an endless variety of seeds, bugs, worms and grain, sunshine and fresh air, shade and pure water than can be so easily provided, will, without a doubt, make very rapid development and mature much earlier than pullets kept where these natural surroundings are not to be had.

Another important point is the culling of the flock. The early hatched chicks, when sufficiently developed to distinguish the sex, should, if possible, be separated, as the pullets will grow and thrive much better by themselves Select the most desirable pullets for breeding purposes and keep only a few of the choicest cockerels. The pullets are placed in their winter quarters and fed as great variety of food as the farm usually produces to get them in a laying condition as soon as possible. Feed them plenty of green food, such as cabbage leaves, all small apples and potatoes, turnip tops, in fact, anything to make a variety, which is greatly relished by the flock. Milk, either sweet or sour, is fed to them, all that they will drink every day. Fresh water is kept constantly before them. It never pays to compel poultry to drink impure water and this can easily be avoided by cleaning their drinking vessels each day. Success in getting eggs in winter is due to keeping the flock healthy and in a good thrifty condition. The poultry house and yards are kept in a sanitary condition, as this is the first requisite of successful poultry keeping.

THE GARDEN

SET LATE CELERY

Plants of late celery should now be set in the field. It is important to have the land fresh and moist for celery. To secure this it should be plowed and thoroughly worked down just before setting the plants. Unless the soil is very rich it is a good plan to mark off the rows with furrows about six inches deep, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure and thoroughly mix it with the soil. The mixing can be done rapidly with a one-horse cultivator with the teeth set closely together. Before removing the plants the seed-beds should be thoroughly wet down. Shear the tops of the plants and clip off long roots. If the weather is very hot and dry the plants should be watered as they are set, and every precaution taken to keep them from drying out.

PRUNE TOMATO VINES

Pruned tomato vines will produce more fruit and of a superior quality to that grown on vines that are allowed to develop with no attention as to shape and density of the foliage. The plant that must supply sustenance to more branches than are necessary for supporting the crop, will have its vitality so uselessly sapped by them that the fruit will be small in size and of an inferior quality.

No set rule can be given for pruning tomatoes, which should be done according to their size, shape and vigor. However, tall top-heavy vines are to be guarded against by cutting out the tops, thus encouraging lower growth and heavier branches for supporting the fruit. Long, slender branches are to be trimmed back well, else the fruit will be undersized, while the limber branches often will bend down till the tomatoes come in contact with the damp earth, causing premature ripening and rot.

Those who have had little or no experience in pruning tomatoes might do well to wait till the vines begin to blossom, before trimming out any of the branches, when it can be seen where the crop will be too thick— these spots being thinned out by clipping off the smaller and weaker branches, leaving the healthy, vigorous ones for developing and supporting the fruit.

THE CABBAGE WORM

At this season of the year, cabbage fields are visited by large numbers of small butterflies which deposit large quantities of eggs on the leaves of the cabbage plants. These eggs hatch in a few days and develop hordes of small greenish cabbage worms. These worms feed on the leaves of the cabbage, sometimes eating out considerable holes and frequently eating into the newly forming heads. The worms are easily controlled if destructive measures are promptly begun and consistently practiced through the season. Failure to control them is largely due to neglect or prejudice against the use of certain methods of control.

The most serviceable remedy which has been used in the university garden is white hellebore, a vegetable poison obtainable at any good drug store. This material comes in a powder form and loses its poisonous properties in a short time if exposed to the air. Therefore, it must be fresh. Apply it as a spray mixed in water at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of soapy water. The soap makes the solution stick to the leaves. There is absolutely no danger associated with the use of hellebore, because it will have lost its poisonous property before the cabbage is marketed. Furthermore, there is no chance for the material to get into the interior of the head, because cabbage heads form from the inside and the outside leaves are removed before use. This material must be applied thoroughly as often as the worms begin to appear numerous. Arsenate of lead may also be used effectively at the rate of 2½ pounds to 50 gallons of water, but we prefer the hellebore. Hand picking is a laborious method where only a few plants are grown—Prof. L. M. Montgomery, Ohio State University.

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LIVE STOCK

FEED FOR HORSES

Many valuable horses are injured or practically ruined by improper feeding. The horse should have his feed at regular intervals, and that feed should contain the elements necessary to develop and sustain the animal.

In the corn belt it is a habit to feed too much corn. Corn contains too much fat-forming materials and not enough muscle-building elements. Colts fed excessively on corn become very fat and are deficient in muscle and bone. As matured animals they cannot endure hard service like animals that have been fed largely on oats, hay and barley, and the period of their usefulness is much shortened.

Do not feed millet to horses. It is hard on their kidneys. Corn, oats, rye and barley are good grains for horses, but when one grain is fed alone, oats is preferable. Corn fodder, alfalfa, clover and timothy hay are all good roughages, provided they are put up in good condition.

A horse should be watered three times a day before feeding. If possible, they should have access to pure water all the time.

WHEY FOR CALVES

Whey may be fed to calves successfully, but even under best conditions results do not warrant strong recommendation. Where whey is taken back to the farm from the cheese factory it usually must be fed in fermented or sour condition and is not fit for calves.

Whey contains a little larger proportion of fat than is found in skim milk and a little more sugar, but only about one-fourth as much protein. Most of the food value of the milk goes into the cheese.

In feeding whey to calves add a grain ration that replaces as far as possible the matter removed in the cheese. Corn supplements skim milk, but with whey oil meal is to be preferred. Mix half a pound oil meal to a gallon of sweet warm whey and feed like skim milk.

Where it is necessary to raise the calf on whey, you had best feed whole milk until the calf is six weeks old and then change gradually to whey. Some feeders prefer giving the grain dry. There are a number of calf meals on the market, of which oil meal or ground flax seed is usually an important constituent, and these can be used successfully to supplement whey and skim milk.

WARD OFF SCURVY

Quite often when pigs are running in tall pasture which is frequently wet with dew or rain, an irritating effect is produced on the skin and a sore condition commonly known as scurvy is the result. This is particularly true when hogs are pastured in rape which is more likely to have this effect than other forage crops in which the pigs may be pastured.

The remedy is to apply crude oil or some similar substance which will heal up the sores and protect the skin from further irritation. Where this is not done a stoppage of growth and sometimes the loss of the pig is the result. Often this will be neglected unless some special provision is made which will permit the hog to treat itself. Sometimes burlap sacks are wrapped around a post in the pasture and kept saturated with oil. Better and more economical are some of the modern automatic devices which will apply oil in suitable quantities whenever the hog rubs as he will do against any object when his skin is irritated from any cause.

This will be just as effective in subduing lice which often prey upon hogs where attention is not given to their eradication. It is attention to little details of this kind which make for efficiency in farm management and satisfactory profit from every department of the farm production.

SHADE FOR HOGS

The hog needs a shade in the hot summer time. Without it he will be reduced in flesh very rapidly. Heat is a great flesh reducer, and the blistering rays of the sun will trim down the hogs very rapidly. The man who is fattening his hogs is very liable to lose some of them if they must be exposed to the burning rays of the midday sun in July or August.

The farmer who lives in a timbered country will have no trouble in providing shade for his hogs. On one farm there was a 40-acre tract of wooded land. Here the hogs were kept in the summer. They had the shade to protect them from the sun, and a cooling spring came from under a ledge of rock and flowed down the branch, so they had sufficient pure water in which to wallow.

It is the man on the prairie who is troubled with the shade question. An ideal shade for hogs is provided by a man who had not a tree on his place except a few in his yard. He had constructed a long shed out of cheap lumber, opening to the north. His fine Poland-China hogs were stretched out in a long lie beneath the shelter of the shed, enjoying protection from the hot rays of the midday sun.

A man had better construct a shed and cover it with straw than to let his hogs suffer.

THE RAM IN SUMMER

Usually, the ram which heads the average farm flock, receives very little care from the time he is turned out to pasture in the spring, until the advent of the breeding season in the fall. Then, about the only thing which is done is to turn him in with the ewes and allow mating to occur at random. Perhaps this is the sort of care and management which results in many barren ewes and weak lambs.

The mating season is naturally one of severe strain on the ram and he should be given every possible opportunity to keep strong and healthy. This means that he ought to have the proper kind of care, even before the breeding season begins. Of course, if the pasture is plentiful, there is not any need of feeding anything else during the early part of the grazing season. However, as the hot weather comes and the grass becomes less abundant and less succulent, it may be advisable to feed other roughage or perhaps a little grain. Especially during the month just preceding the mating season should the ram get the best of feed and care, for experience has shown that the ram which is gaining in condition at the opening of the breeding season will get more and stronger lambs than the ram which is in poor flesh. Oats is one of the best grains for use at this time.

In addition to providing plenty of pasture, and a small amount of grain during the late summer, the ram should have an abundance of water. The usual practice in pasturing the ram during the summer months is to place him in a small paddock or an orchard, where there is no natural water supply. Under such conditions it is necessary to supply water by artificial means. And when the water is supplied a little salt may be given once each week.

It is a good plan to examine the ram once in a while for ticks, and if any are found he should be thoroughly soaked with a few gallons of a dip preparation. This can easily be done with a hand-sprinkler while the ram is in a standing position. Another thing which should be observed is the condition of the feet, for it is necessary that the ram be active when he is turned with the ewes. If the toes are too long they can be cut off with a sharp pocketknife, when the ram is placed on his rump. Attention to this matter once in five or six weeks is sufficient, while if it is neglected, lameness and consequently inactivity at the breeding season often result.

FARM BRIEFS

Shoes should be reset every four or five weeks. Keep the horse's feet level, the corks short and even.

A fine place for stolen nests is under the barn. A hole in the wall is a most tempting opening for the hen. Don't stop that hole up, that helps to rot the sleepers, but cover that hole with wire cloth. That permits the air to circulate under the timbers, and the hens will circulate somewhere else.

When poor fruit is produced there is a reason. Aim to find it by a careful study of the tree and conditions.

Trees cool the air in summer and radiate warmth in winter.

The best-looking pullets should be selected for layers at once, the undesirable ones being sold early, while the price is high.

It is said that sheep will destroy the chiggers when turned into a field in which the grass is infested with this insect.

The cut worm will get your garden truck if you don't watch out. If you haven't fall plowed, you may successfully fight the pests by the use of poison.

The sheep lot should not be fenced in with barbed wire, as the sheep catch their wool on the barbs and tear it out, causing a ragged appearance of the animal and a loss of wool also.

Add to the hog's comfort and aid him in bringing you a profit by providing a clean wallow in the shade, pouring a few gallons of good dip into it occasionally to smite the pesky lice.

Set a pail of water into the corner of your calves' pen. You will find they will drink when not more than two weeks old. They often get very thirsty during the long, hot days of summer.

Wigglers may be prevented from turning into mosquitoes by spraying the water in which they wiggle with a mixture of about equal parts of crude oil and kerosene. Once in 10 days will keep them under control.

A dirty feed pail is the commonest cause of scours in calves. A clean feed pail and a dose of castor oil is the best remedy.

Churning should stop when the butter is in grains about the size of grains of wheat. It is easier than to wash all of the buttermilk out of it and the butter will be of better flav and will keep longer.

If a cow has a little hole in t side of her teat, through which t milk squirts, wait till she is dry, th scrape the edges of the hole til bleeds and sew together. Take out t stitches when it heals.

When you think of buying a far make a thorough investigation town and county affairs regardi taxes, debts, etc. Don't locate whe either taxes or assessed valuations a unduly high, or in a town that has large debt.

Weeds are much better forage than are most cultivated crops. It just as reasonable to expect a lam to thrive with a bunch of hogs as expect corn to compete with weeds.

To get good egg yields from Pl mouth Rocks, Wyandottes and oth breeds that have a tendency to fatt is largely a matter of the right ki of care and feeding to prevent th getting too fat while they are kept f egg production, and of breeding fr persistent layers.

About nine out of every 10 farme must plead guilty to wasting feed too many roosters from now on. T also adds to the egg losses throu their being fertile and thus quick to deteriorate.

There is the same need for thinni apples as for thinning vegetables. one would think of leaving 20 mel plants in a hill nor beets as thick they come up. Good, smooth a large apples can be secured only thinning the overloaded branches.

If the shape of each tool or impl ment is painted on the wall back where it hangs in the workshop, it w be easy to see at a glance where it longs, and it will be more likely to kept in place. A handy way is to dri a couple of nails close together so t handle of the implement will drop tween them, and so it will be suspen ed by its head.

Growing pigs need more prote than they can get from corn and pa ture. Skimmilk is fine for them a so is meat meal or tankage. In t writer's experience there is no bett thing for growing pigs on pasture, th are getting some corn, th n a s made of shorts with a little tanka added. It sure helps a pig to ma a hog of himself in quick time.

GUARDING FROM THRESHER FIRES

The many explosions and fires threshing machines in the northw last summer have led the United Sta Department of Agriculture to take this question in connection with investigation of grain-dust explosi in cereal mills, elevators, and simil places. Nearly 300 threshing machi were destroyed last year in easte Washington, eastern Oregon and nor ern Idaho. The total loss was es mated at $1,000,000. Insurance co panies refused to insure the machin arousing acute alarm throughout t wheat-growing industry of that se tion. In some quarters there was disposition to attribute these occu rences to disgruntled farm hands tramps, but specialists in the depar ment now believe that they were a cidental explosions and that unde certain conditions such explosions a liable to occur wherever quantities dust from grain or straw accumula Since it is probable, therefore, th there will be additional accidents the same character this season, th department has assigned investigato to the territory in question and ea nestly requests that full reports of a explosions be sent to the United Sta Department of Agriculture, Washin ton.

In connection with the study of e plosions in grain mills and elevato has been definitely established th when the air is filled with fine pa ticles of vegetable dust, this dust c be ignited and an explosion foll much as a mixture of gasoline and is exploded in the cylinder of an au mobile. It is also known that la year there was a high percentage smut dust in the wheat crop in t Pacific northwest, and preliminary e periments have also indicated th this dust is both highly inflammable has great explosive force.

From the accounts of explosions a ready received, it appears that the o currence originated at or near the c inder of the threshing machine, whe the dust was thickest, and flash through the entire machine instant In some instances the fire spread grain stacks near by. In grain mi where similar explosions have occurr two reports have commonly been hear The first is a sharp, quick sound, f lowed by a report of a rumbling natu which lasts a longer time. The seco report is usually followed by fire. It supposed that the first report is due a small quantity of very fine dust su pended in air, having been ignited some source of heat and thus explode This first explosion produces suffici concussion to dislodge the dust setti near by, and this when shaken into t air and mixed is ignited by the heat the first explosion.

There are a number of ways which dust may be ignited, but in t case of threshing machines it appea probable that static electricity, ge erated by the operation of the m chine, is chiefly responsible. The ge eration of a sufficient supply of "stati would result in the discharge of spark which, under the proper cond tions would serve to ignite the exp sive mixture of dust and air. In th connection it has been observed th belts slipping on pulleys will genera considerable quantities of static el tricity.

In view of these facts, the depar ment recommends the grounding of cylinder shafts on threshing machin This can be done by dry brush cont with the cylinder and wires run to iron rod driven into damp ground. T grounding of grinding machines in mi has proved effective in preve ing these dust explosions, and a simi precaution can be adopted adva tageously with threshers.

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Makers of Goodyear Automobile Tires

O EXPLOSIVE ON ASSENGER SHIPS

deral Officials Reported to Have Given Order After Lusitania's Sinking.

Washington, June 25.—It was stated yesterday on high authority that one result of the sinking of the sitania, secret orders have been is d to all port officials of the United tes that the law forbidding the ment of explosives on a passenger p sailing from the United States st be enforced to the letter.

hen the Lusitania disaster oc rred, the official head of the United tes custom service, Assistant Sec ary of the Treasury Peters, dis imed knowledge of this law. When was brought to his attention, he re red to his law officers and they ted the enforcement of the law lay h the department of commerce. hat department passed the question back to the treasury with the emphatic assertion that its enforcement was exclusively in the hands of the custom official whose duty it is to issue clearance to ships at any port of the United States.

There is the best of reasons for the statement that this controversy came to the ears of President Wilson and that the orders for the rigid enforcement of the law were inspired by him.

At any rate there is no doubt that such orders have been issued. Officials are pointing to the probable cancellation of the voyage of the liner Minnesota to Vladivostok, Russia, as corobaration. This ship was to have sailed for the Russian port with a full cargo of war materials. Last night word came that the trip was most likely to be cancelled.

The reason alleged was that the Russian government was not able to pay cash for the cargo, and the American shipper would not let it go without the money. The real reason is the new order relating to explosives on passenger ships.

The big passenger steamer Minnesota is said here never to have made Vladivostok a port of call, her business as a liner having to do with Japanese and Chinese connections. The voyage to Vladivostok, now about to be canceled, is alleged to have been a sporadic venture for the big profits to be made in carrying war materials in a rush.

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Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all ggists. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years.

REITERATES DEMANDS ON SINKING OF FRYE

Washington, June 25.—The reply of the United States to the last German note regarding the case of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was dispatched to Berlin Thursday.

In substance the note reiterates the contention that the sinking of the Frye was in violation of international law and of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828, and asks for reparation without reference to prize court proceedings. Germany has agreed to make reparation under the treaty of 1828, but justifies the destruction of the Frye and has referred the case to a prize court.

U. S. IS ASKED TO PAY FOR DEATH OF ITALIAN

Washington, June 24.—Senator Lewis and Alfred Riess, state's attorney of Randolph county, Illinois, visited Assistant Secretary Osborne of the state department yesterday to request that the federal government assume financial responsibility for snooting Alfred Piazza, an Italian, by a mob in Illinois last October.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

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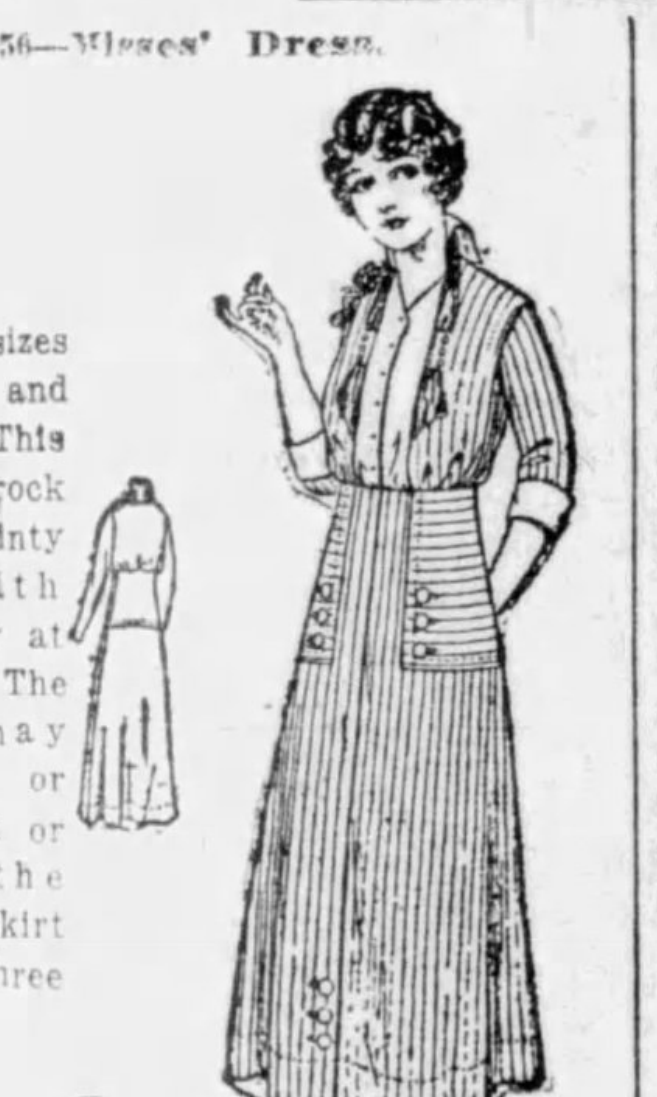
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

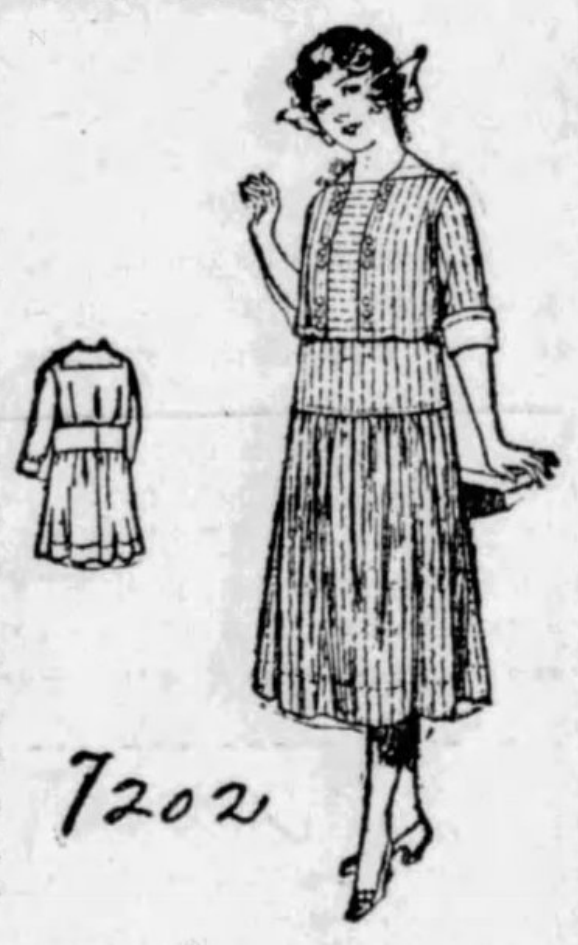
7256—Misses' Dress.

ut in sizes 16, 18 and years. This actical frock a dainty est with n collar at e back. The eeves may long or rt, with or thout the ff. The skirt cut in three es.

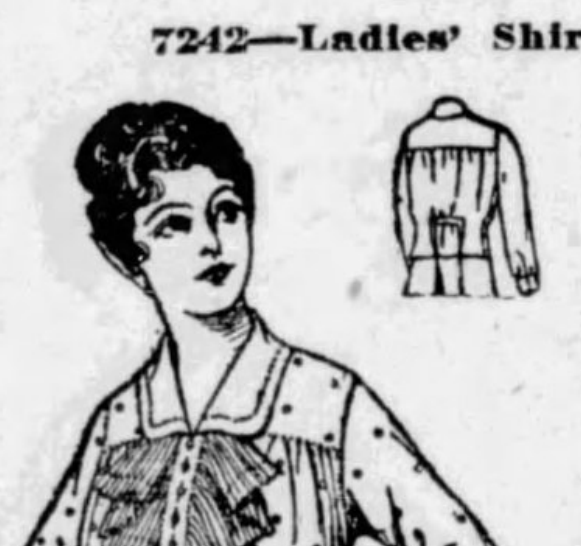


7202—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Practically two models in one, as there is a pretty waist, with tucks, at the shoulders, and with or without sleeves attached. The bolero is separate and has a vest in front and a large collar. The straight skirt is joined to a yoke.

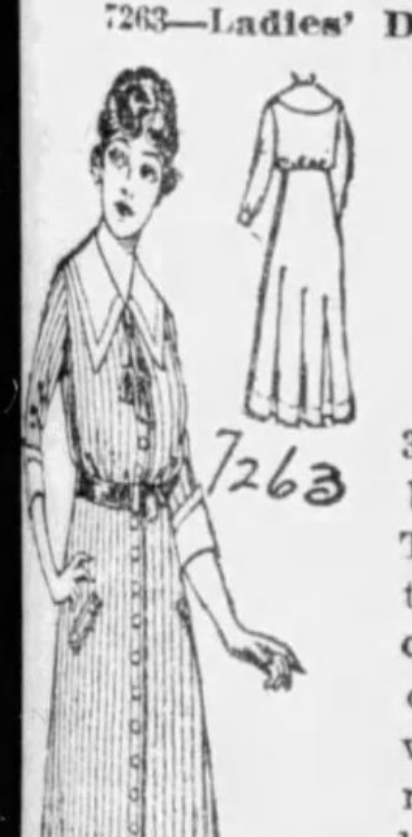


7242—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



Cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. This waist is provided with plain, straight yoke in front and back. The material below this is gathered and is fairly full. At each side of the box plait closing is a frill and a small collar finishes the neck.

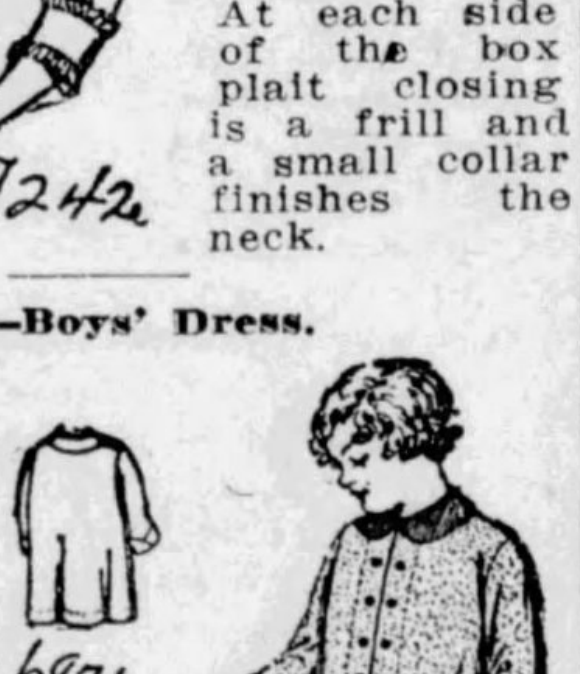
7263—Ladies' Dress.



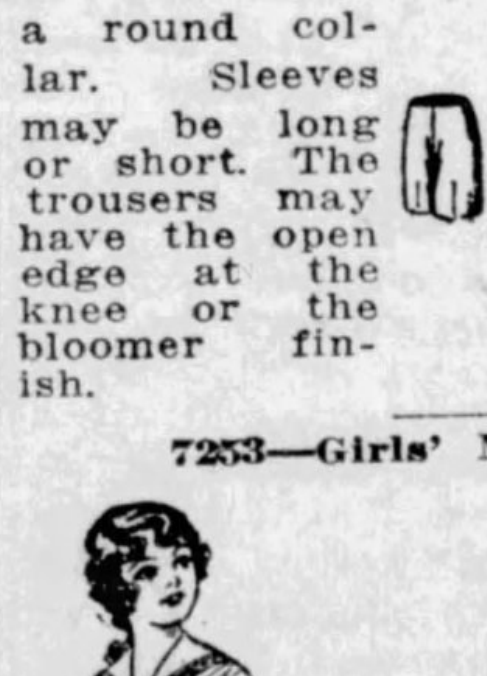
Cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. The blouse of this dress is quite plain except for the wide collar of modified Quaker shape. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is cut in three gores.

6871—Boys' Dress.

Cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. This is a Russian suit with a coat blouse, with a short opening at the neck and a round collar. Sleeves may be long or short. The trousers may have the open edge at the knee or the bloomer finish.



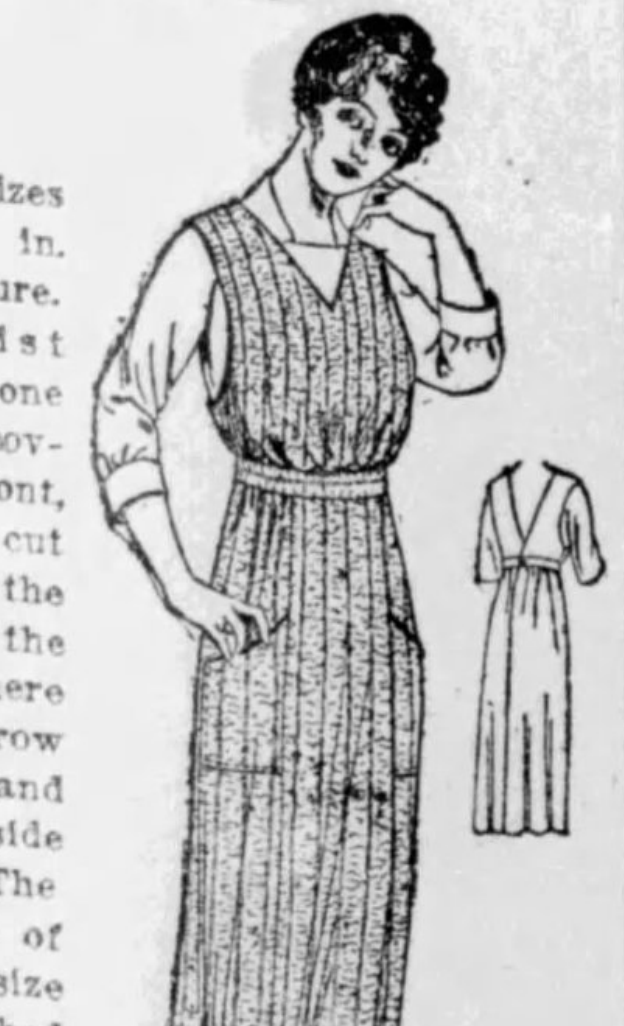
7253—Girls' Middy Dress.



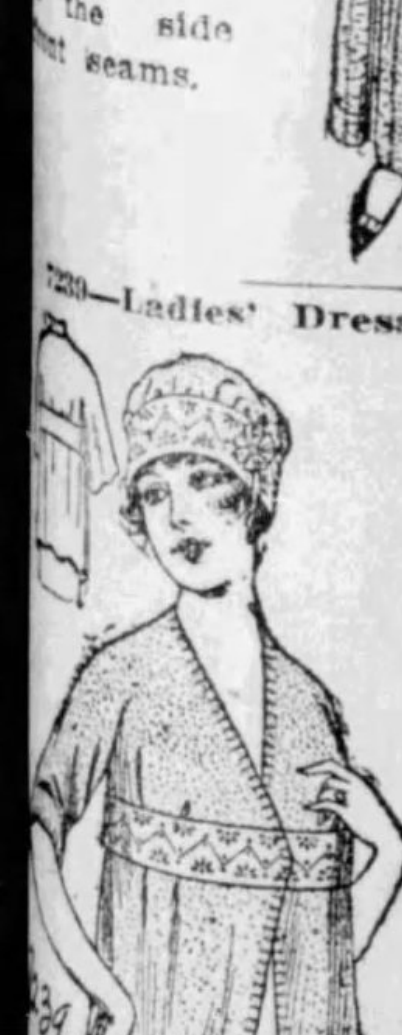
Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The blouse has a novel circular cut providing fullness which is plaited in at the waistline. A large collar trims the neck, the opening of which is large enough to permit of slipping on the garment over the head. The skirt is separate and is plaited and mounted on a band.

7009—Ladies' Apron.

Cut in sizes 4 to 44 in. st measure. he waist ody is in one ece and covers the front, t is cut ay in the nter of the ck. There a narrow nt gore and thered side res. The ckets are of dium size d stitched the side nt seams.



7239—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.



Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. This dainty garment is cut in one piece, the belt marking the waistline. The neck is open and the sleeve is short. The cap is also in one piece with a plain band trimming.

FASHION MAGAZINE FREE

We issue every month, in connection with our Fashion Department, a Fashion Magazine, illustrating the latest Paris, London and New York designs, and containing much valuable information about clothes for ladies, misses and children, dressmaking lessons, millinery, hairdressing, etc., etc. If ordered at the same time a pattern is ordered, we will send the latest monthly issue of The Fashion World for only 2 cents to cover handling and postage. Price, without pattern, 5 cents.

ANILINE DYE TRADE

The aniline dye trade, it is interesting to recall, was made possible by an Englishman's discovery. The Germans came to monopolize the trade, and now an attempt is being made to build up the aniline dye industry in England. Professor Perkin first produced colors from coal tar.

THINKS ENGLISH REPLY WILL NOW STIFFEN KAISER

Washington Sees Possibility of More Trouble With Germany Due to No Concessions by Britain.

Washington, June 25.—This government today temporarily turned its thoughts from the German reply to the American note and gave consideration to the British memorandum regarding American shipping and the blockade of Great Britain against Germany.

The publication of this memorandum revealed that while Great Britain has replied in the friendliest spirit to the American protest against interference with neutral cargoes, King George's government has so far made no concessions to the United States in the manner of enforcing the blockade.

May Reflect on German Stand.

The memorandum, should it represent the unalterable view of Great Britain, may have a bearing on the future diplomatic negotiations between this country and Germany. The administration here has endeavored consistently to keep apart the two issues—Germany's submarine warfare and Great Britain's blockade, which harasses American shippers—but Germany has intimated strongly that if this government seeks a modification of its submarine warfare, it ought to prevail upon Great Britain to modify its order-in-council, which the Germans construe as a deliberate campaign to "starve out Germany."

The British memorandum, however, contains little to entertain the belief that there will be a modification of the blockade. The best Great Britain promises is that detained American cargoes will be released just as promptly as possible, should no reason be found to believe they are subject to detention, and Great Britain suggests that the United States ought to be satisfied with this assurance.

May Strengthen German Stand.

The memorandum, so far as the vital issues between this country and Great Britain are concerned, leaves the situation unchanged. This fact is not expected to be pleasing to Germany, and the evident determination of England to continue her blockade, it is feared here, may strengthen the position of the military element at Berlin.

Great Britain's memorandum, as viewed by Washington, is a lengthy explanation of the steps Great Britain has taken to lighten the burden of American shipping running counter to the blockade, but it concedes nothing to this country on the international law question.

Ignores Law Question.

Lord Crewe in his memorandum makes no reference to the principles of international law which the United States demanded that Great Britain respect and in the view taken here seeks to override the American protest. He details the "concessions" which he says Great Britain has made to American commerce, such for instance as the payment of £450,000 to various American shippers of cotton.

Two paragraphs of Lord Crewe's memorandum were considered of special importance as indicating that Great Britain intends to tighten, rather than loosen, her blockade. These were:

16.—His majesty's government will be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility and where payment can be shown to have been made before the first of March, 1915.

17.—With the above exceptions his majesty's government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the prize court.

EQUAL GERMANY IN SUBMARINES

Officials Say Navy Construction Program for Year Calls for 42.

Washington, June 26.—The naval construction program which will be submitted to the next congress will call for the construction of a submarine fleet equal to that of Germany, in the opinion of high officials of the navy department.

Coincident with the appointment by Secretary Daniels of a new "advisory council," which is to aid him in working out the problems confronting the navy, it was learned yesterday that the consensus of opinion among the officers chosen for the task is that the United States should have at least 42 submarines, the number which Germany is generally estimated to have in commission.

Basing their opinion on the expert judgment of the needs of the country, most of the officers believe that 75 or 100 submarines would not be too many.

The experts of the department have been watching with the greatest attention the developments in naval warfare brought out in the present war. Their information on the situation is more complete than is generally believed.

None of this information is allowed to get out of the department. It can be said, however, that experts of the department in possession of this mass of information do not believe that the submarines of Germany, England or any other nation in the world are superior to those of the United States, except possibly in their engines, and even this the experts are not prepared to concede. The experts are confident that, given the money by congress, they can construct the best submarines afloat.

The German patent office rejects about two-thirds of the 45,000 patent applications it receives annually.

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REPLY FAVORABLE, GERARD REPORTS

Envoy Cables Dr. Gerhard Has Told Kaiser of the Feeling in America.

Washington, June 28.—A favorable reply by Germany to the last American note on submarine warfare is indicated in today's state department advices from Berlin.

The advices came from Ambassador Gerard and were notably the first of a definite nature received since the American note reached the German foreign office. The exact nature of the ambassador's message was not divulged for obvious reasons, and it did not become known that he revealed any indication of the trend of the forthcoming German reply. The ambassador's dispatch was of sufficient detail, however, to put officials in an optimistic attitude. It was communicated at once to President Wilson at the summer White House at Cornish.

Ambassador Gerard based his observations on the favorable effect of the visit of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, emissary of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on officials of the German government.

Dr. Gerhard was understood by Ambassador Gerard to have reported that public opinion in the United States had been growing more and more favorable to Germany when the sinking of the Lusitania undid what had been accomplished. Gerhard made it clear also that the United States did not want war, but wanted a satisfactory reply to its representations.

German officials are eager, according to Ambassador Gerard's report, to give such an answer, but at the same time they have made it clear that Germany cannot make any concessions which would destroy the effectiveness of the submarine as an offensive weapon.

What Germany Will Do.

What the German government is endeavoring to do, it is understood, is to find some method by which Americans traveling on ships primarily used for passenger traffic shall be safe while the submarine continues to be used in attacking freight ships of belligerent nationality carrying chiefly contraband.

Just what proposal Germany will make to accomplish that object, officials here cannot conjecture, but from the fact that Germany seems to be willing to safeguard the rights of Americans who travel on ships of any nationality, primarily engaged in passenger traffic, an adherence to the principles expressed in the American note—that non-combatants should be immune from attack—would seem, in the opinion of officials here, to be recognized.

50 GERMANS KILLED BY AVIATOR'S BOMB

London, June 26.—Bombs dropped by British aviators near Roulers, Belgium, caused the explosion of a large ammunition depot and also resulted in the killing of 50 German soldiers who were loading an ammunition train, says a Central News dispatch from Rotterdam.

STOP THE MISERY OF INDIGESTION

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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been so successful in the treatment of indigestion that thousands of former sufferers owe their good health of today to its wonderful power, and testimonials prove it.

It arouses the little muscular fibres into activity and causes the gastric juices to thoroughly mix with the food you eat, simply because it supplies the stomach with pure, rich blood. It's weak, impure blood that causes stomach weakness. Get good blood through the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you will have no more indigestion.

It is the world's proved blood purifier. Start to take it today, and before another day has passed the impurities of the blood will begin to leave your body through the eliminative organs, and in a few days you will know by your steadier nerves, firmer step, keener mind, brighter eyes and clearer skin that the bad blood is passing out, and new, rich, pure blood is filling your veins and arteries.

The same good blood will cause pimples, acne, eczema and all skin eruptions to dry up and disappear. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the helpful remedy that nearly everyone needs. It contains no alcohol or narcotics of any kind. It cleanses the blood and every organ through which the blood flows is benefited. Get it today at any medicine dealer in liquid or tablet form.—Advertisement.

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is sent free on receipt of 3 dimes, or stamps, to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. SIDESTEPS GERMAN PITFALL

Demands Indemnity in Frye Case Without Reference to Prize Court.

Washington, June 29.—In demanding the payment by Germany of an indemnity for the destruction of the American schooner William P. Frye, without reference of the questions involved to a German prize court, Secretary Lansing has escaped a trap set for the purpose of legalizing the entire German submarine campaign.

This important fact became known yesterday when the state department made public the note regarding the Frye, which Ambassador Gerard presented to the German minister for foreign affairs Saturday.

Affects Lusitania Issue.

Had Mr. Lansing acquiesced in the German contention in the Frye case, the reply of the Berlin government to the American demands growing out of the destruction of the Lusitania unquestionably would be sensibly different from that now expected.

The note sets forth clearly the refusal of the United States to accept the German view that the kaiser has the right to stop American ships from carrying contraband even to the extent of destroying the ship and the cargo it carries.

It is argued that no such power is conveyed by treaty with Germany, and the latter, having admitted its liability under the treaty of 1828, there is no need to take the case to prize court, to which method the United States is not bound.

The following direct statement of the attitude of the United States is made by Secretary of State Lansing, who signed the note:

The Real Question.

"The real question between the two governments is what reparation must be made for a breach of treaty obligations, and that is not a question which falls within the jurisdiction of the prize court."

Secretary Lansing points out to Germany that she previously admitted under the treaties of 1799 and 1829, her responsibility for the sinking of the Frye. He tells Germany that she now justifies the sinking under those two treaties and that because the treaties do not provide a way for paying indemnities the German foreign office has decided the case must be referred to a prize court.

In reply to these two positions of the German foreign office Mr. Lansing asserts that the treaties do not justify the sinking of the Frye and denies that "the German prize court has any jurisdiction over the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the imperial German government on account of its admitted liabilities for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas."

The state department declares it will not be bound by any decision of the German prize court and reiterates that this is "a matter for adjustment by direct diplomatic discussion between the two governments."

Some officials say it is the strongest document that has yet been sent across the water in the assertion of the rights of American commerce.

The statements of the United States notes are direct. They deny point blank the validity of the new contentions of the German foreign officers and put the questions on the high plane of violation or nonviolation of a solemn treaty between the two governments.

NOTE EXPLAINS BRITAIN'S VIEW

Memorandum Takes Place of Formal Reply to Protests Made by the U. S.

Washington, June 24.—Secretary Lansing handed President Wilson the text of the memorandum just received from the British government dealing with the attitude of the United States toward the British order in council of March 15, cutting off American and other trade with Germany and with British detentions of American neutral cargoes. The contents of the note are withheld for the present.

In this communication, it is said, the British government contends that its blockade of the German coast is effective and binding, but that with respect to interferences with ships bound to and from the Holland coast it has been necessary to maintain a quasi-blockade of neutral ports in order to maintain the blockade of German ports and make the latter absolutely perfect. It is said to contain no indication that the order will be modified.

Secretary Lansing discussed with the President the tentative draft of the reply of the United States government to the recent note from the German government dealing with the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by the German naval auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

CANAL TOLLS CATCH UP WITH EXPENSES

Receipts for May Show Big Profit.

Washington, June 28.—A total of $4,000,000 in tolls was collected for the use of the Panama Canal in the period of time between the opening of the waterway for traffic in May last year, up to June 6 last.

During April the tolls for the first time were greater than the cost of operation and maintenance of the canal by $84,112, the total for the month being $442,415 and the cost of operation $358,303, the latter being the least for any month since the opening of the canal. The reduction in operating expenses were due largely to diminished dredging operations.

Partial returns for May indicate that the tolls for that month will swell the total for the 11 months preceding to a figure sufficient to wipe out the previous existing deficit.

These calculations do not take into account interest on the capital invested in the canal.

ISAAC F. STONE DEAD

Mason City, Ill., June 29.—Isaac F. Stone, a wealthy retired farmer, a forty-niner and uncle of Melville E. stone of New York, died today.

The BEASTS of TARZAN

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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Continued From First Page.

ened aft to where the Russian pointed to a hatch.

"The boy is hidden there," he said. "You had better go down after him, as there is less chance that he will cry in fright than should he find himself in the arms of a stranger. I will stand on guard here."

So anxious was Tarzan to rescue the child that he gave not the slightest thought to the strangeness of all the conditions surrounding the Kincaid. That her deck was deserted, though she had steam up, and from the volume of smoke pouring from her funnel was all ready to get under way made no impression upon him.

With the thought that in another instant he would fold that precious little bundle of humanity in his arms, the ape-man swung down into the darkness below. Scarcely had he released his hold upon the edge of the hatch than the heavy covering fell clattering above him.

Instantly he knew that he was the victim of a plot, and that far from rescuing his son he had himself fallen into the hands of his enemies. Though he immediately endeavored to reach the hatch and lift the cover he was unable to do so.

Striking a match he explored his surroundings, finding that a little compartment had been partitioned off from the main hold, with the hatch above his head the only means of ingress or egress. It was evident that the room had been prepared for the very purpose of serving as a cell for himself.

There was nothing in the compartment, and no other occupant. If the child was on board the Kincaid he was confined elsewhere.

For over 20 years, from infancy to manhood, the ape-man had roamed his savage jungle haunts without human companionship of any nature. He had learned at the most impressionable period of his life to take his pleasures and his sorrows as the beasts take theirs.

So it was that he neither raved nor stormed against fate, but instead waited patiently for what might next befall him, though not by any means without an eye to doing the utmost to succor himself. To this end he examined his prison carefully, tested the heavy planking that formed its walls and measured the distance of the hatch above him.

And while he was thus occupied there came suddenly to him the vibration of machinery and the throbbing of the propeller.

The ship was moving! Where to and to what fate was it carrying him?

And even as these thoughts passed through his mind there came to his ears above the din of the engines that which caused him to go cold with apprehension.

Clear and shrill from the deck above him rang the scream of a frightened woman.

CHAPTER II.

Marooned.

As Tarzan and his guide had disappeared into the shadows upon the dark wharf the figure of a heavily veiled woman had hurried down the narrow alley to the entrance of the drinking-place the two men had just quitted.

Here she paused and looked about, and then as though satisfied that she had at last reached the place she sought, she pushed bravely into the interior of the vile den.

A score of half-drunken sailors and wharf-rats looked up at the unaccustomed sight of a richly gowned woman in their midst. Rapidly she approached the slovenly bar maid who stared half in envy, half inhate at her more fortunate sister.

"Have you seen a tall, well-dressed man here, but a minute since," she asked, "who met another and went away with him?"

The girl answered in the affirmative, but could not tell which way the two had gone. A sailor who had approached to listen to the conversation vouchsafed the information that a moment before as he had been about to enter the "pub" he had seen two men leaving it who walked toward the wharf.

"Show me the direction they went," cried the woman, slipping a coin into the man's hand.

The fellow led her from the place, and together they walked quickly toward the wharf and along it until across the water they saw a small boat just pulling into the shadows of a nearby steamer.

"There they go," whispered the man.

"Ten pounds if you will find a boat and row me to the steamer," cried the woman.

"Quick, then," he replied, "for we gotta go it if we're goin' to catch the Kincaid afore she sails. She's had steam up for three hours an' jest been a waitin' fer that one passenger. I was a talkin' to one of her crew 'arf an hour ago."

As he spoke he led the way to the end of the wharf where he knew another boat lay moored, and, lowering the woman into it, he jumped in after and pushed off. The two were soon scudding over the water.

At the steamer's side the man demanded his pay and, without waiting to count out the exact amount, the womn thrust a handful of bank-notes into his outstretched hand. A single glance at them convinced the fellow that he had been more than well paid. Then he assisted her up the ladder, holding his skiff close to the ship's side against the chance that this profitable passenger might wish to be taken ashore later.

But presently the sound of the donkey engine and the rattle of a steel cable on the hoisting drum proclaimed the fact that the Kincaid's anchor was being raised, and a moment later the waiter heard the propellers revolving, and slowly the little steamer moved away from him out into the channel.

As he turned to row back to shore he heard a woman's shriek from the ship's deck.

"That's wot I calls rotten luck," he soliliquized. "I might jest as well of 'ad the whole bloomin' wad."

* * *

When Jane Clayton climbed to the deck of the Kincaid she found the ship apparently deserted. There was no sign of those she sought nor of any other aboard, and so she went about her search for her husband and the child she hoped against hope to find there without interruption.

Quickly she hastened to the cabin, which was half above and half below deck. As she hurried down the short companion-ladder into the main cabin, on either side of which were the smaller rooms occupied by the officers, she failed to note the quick closing of one of the doors before her. She passed the full length of the main room, and then retracing her steps stopped before each door to listen, furtively trying each latch.

One by one the doors opened before her touch, only to reveal empty interiors. In her absorption she did not note the sudden activity up on the vessel, the purring of the engines, the throbbing of the propeller. She had reached the last door upon the right now, and as she pushed it open she was seized from within by a powerful, dark visaged man, and drawn hastily into the interior.

The sudden shock of fright which the unexpected attack had upon her drew a single piercing scream from her throat, then the man clapped a hand roughly over her mouth.

"Not until we are further from land, my dear," he said. "Then you may yell your pretty head off."

Jane Clayton turned to look into the face so close to hers. The man relaxed the pressure of his fingers upon her lips and, with a little moan of terror, the girl shrank away from her captor.

"Nikolas Rokoff! M. Thuran!" she exclaimed.

"Your devoted admirer," replied the Russian, with a low bow.

"My little boy?" she said next, ignoring the terms of endearment. "Where is he? Let me have him. How could you be so cruel—even as you—Nikolas Rokoff—cannot be entirely devoid of mercy and compassion? Tell me where he is. Is he aboard this ship? Oh, please, if such a thing as a heart beats within your breast, take me to my baby!"

"If you do as you are bid no harm will befall him", replied Rokoff. "But remember that it is your own fault that you are here. You came aboard voluntarily, and you may take the consequences. I little thought," he added to himself, "that any such good luck as this would come to me."

He went on deck then, locking the cabin-door upon his prisoner, and for several days she did not see him. The truth of the matter being that Nikolas Rokoff was so poor a sailor that the heavy seas the Kincaid encountered from the very beginning of her voyage sent the Russian to his berth with a bad attack of seasickness.

During this time her only visitor was an uncouth Swede, the Kincaid's unsavory cook, who brought her meals to her. His name was Sven Anderssen, his one pride being that his patronymic was spelled with a double "s."

The man was tall and raw-boned, with a long yellow mustache and unwholesome complexion and filthy nails. The very sight of him with one grimy thumb buried deep in the lukewarm stew that seemed, from the frequency of its repetition, to constitute the pride of his culinary art, was sufficient to take away the girl's appetite.

(To Be Continued.)

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The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

A big war should mean big peace—when it comes.

Rising above the level of the mob is some achievement.

Usually, it is the man who says he is afraid of his wife who isn't.

A woman doesn't have to be an athlete to jump at a conclusion.

No man likes to take his own medicine. There is nothing so bitter.

Admitting that war is a nuisance, piffle is not a proud achievement.

This year's June, in many places, has not been more than ankle deep.

No use, the world will never agree that Destiny's other name is Krupp.

He is a mean father who doesn't, once in a while, let the children think they are fooling him.

Mr. Bryan would have made a good Methodist preacher on a salary of about $50,000 a year.

Any time Booker T. Washington talks to the black man 'twill do the white man good to listen.

If all people had the same tastes they would travel in the same direction when on pleasure bent.

A so-called expert gives eight rules for picking a wife. But Fate is the only true matrimonial expert.

Al Jennigs has been converted. Which may mean that he is through with train robbing and politics.

Maybe it is possible for man to love his enemy, but there is little danger that he will slop over.

Francis Joseph is well again. Seems that the old fellow can't die while there is any trouble in the world.

Much fault has been found with the season's weather, but the belated fly is the silver lining to the cloud.

The dimple in Governor Slaton's chin didn't keep him from doing what he considered his duty in the Frank case.

Mr. Bryan talks so much about beating swords into ploughshares, why doesn't he open a blacksmith shop?

General Obregon's statement that he is not dead will have to be accepted until more reliable information is received.

Few newspapers lie, absolutely, some are honestly mistaken, but all of them exaggerate when writing up weddings.

A southern preacher says the time is coming when there will be no liars on earth. Sounds like a race suicide prophecy.

The kaiser thinks the air raid upon Karlsruhe was wicked. Wicked is no name for it; but it was not without precedent.

When we get telephones that can be seen through every woman will have to look into the mirror before she answers a call.

Drink-crazed man kills three before police slay him.—Headline.

One answer to the liquor dealer who says whisky is a tonic.

The statistician who places all the blame for the high cost of living on woman would have no trouble tracing his ancestry back to old Adam.

When we see something we want, and know it is beyond reach, good Old Philosophy whispers: "It wouldn't be good for you, anyway."

What of it, if legs must show beneath election booth curtains, as Indiana suffragists have found? The law does not require the judges to look.

The most pathetic war picture is not of the earth strewn with the dead and dying, but of men with sightless eyes, who must again learn to walk.

Now that the President has been elected to membership in the bricklayers' union he ought not be expected to work more than eight hours a day.

Had there been no differences of opinion over the German note, there was the ever-present danger of a split on the one-term plank of the Baltimore platform.

There may be something in the theory that stomachs are growing smaller. Every man can remember the great, all-absorbing capacity of his boyhood stomach.

All of Mr. Bryan's phrases fall short when compared with this beautiful sentiment from the President: "The heart of America shall interpret the heart of the world."

The farmer who drove a government inspector off his place with a shotgun was fined two cents. But it must have been worth more than that to see the inspector run.

Two Ohio weddings failed, after all preparations had been made, because no groom appeared. A few such unfortunate cases may give the groom a higher standing among wedding essentials.

One great railroad has sent us personal instructions how we are to proceed to see America first. All that is necessary is to follow the red line on a cream-colored map, with here and there a range of green mountains to break the monotony.

TRYING TO SHAKE STATE CONTROL

The railroads are not fond of federal control. But as compared with state control, federal oversight is a thing to regard almost with affection.

The trouble with state control is that there is too much of it. It is constantly altering. It is conflicting. The management of a line must conform to the rules and regulations of every state through which the line runs, to the local ordinances of municipalities, and, on top of it, to the instructions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Every time a legislature meets, there is new railroad law to obey. In some legislative seasons, the new laws run up into the thousands. The result is confusion, a great amount of irritation, and, in many cases, a big increase in operating costs.

There is a movement now going on among the railroads which has federal incorporation for its aim. Congress is to be asked to exercise that right of supreme control over transportation lines which it holds under the constitution, to make the Interstate Commerce Commission the one and only master and regulator.

If this is done, state railroad commissions—some of them handsomely paid—will go out of existence. Pages and pages of state laws will be annulled. But railroad business, equipment and rules will be standardized. Confusion will be cleared away. A great saving will be compassed. The general public, as well as the railroads, will be better off.

SMASHING RUSSIA

The original German plans called for crushing the French before the Russians could become a factor in the war.

The plans failed, and within a few weeks after the beginning of hostilities. But apparently the German strategists could not at once bring themselves to abandon the scheme of warfare as they had charted it out. Throughout the fall and winter, Germany fought as if she still hoped to capture Paris and then to deal to a finish with the enemies at her eastern border.

A complete reversal of plans is indicated by the terrible and never-resting drives which the Germans and Austrians are conducting in Galicia. Day after day the Russian line is assaulted. Train after train of ammunition is brought up. Reserves are distributed so that the wearied fighters may be relieved and the fight continued without pause. Germany purposes this time to crush the Russians and then to concentrate arms and men against the British and French armies on the other front.

Military writers in London say that the Russians can be driven only a little further, because soon they will have fallen back behind the natural barriers of lakes and marshes. That may be. But it would seem the Germans must have planned for accomplishing more than this. They must have figured not only upon driving the Russian back, but also upon keeping him back for the remainder of the war. Otherwise, their present ferocious battling would seem waste of materials, energies and lives.

THE BURDEN OF PRISONERS

The Bavarian Staats Zeitung estimates that Austria and Germany together hold 1,610,000 prisoners—a million and a quarter of them Russians, 255,000 French, 50,000 Servian, 41,000 Belgian and 24,000 English.

The record speaks for the skill and valor of the German-Austrian arms. But it is a record that the two nations would prefer not to have exist. The prisoners represent a military liability. They must be guarded, and the armies need every available man for service in the field. They must be fed, and the problem of food supplies is secondary only to the problem of fighting off the multitude of enemies. The more victorious the armies are, the more prisoners accumulate—and the heavier the burden grows. Efforts have been made to arrange exchanges, but so far they have failed. The responsibility for the failure may be guessed. The Allies can much better afford to care for prisoners than can Germany and Austria. They might well consider that while their imprisoned countrymen are well treated it is not a bad thing to have them where they are. By so much as they eat and require the oversight of guards, they do hurt to the German-Austrian cause.

THE TRANSFORMING WAR

The British munitions bill, fathered by David Lloyd-George, makes strikes and lockouts illegal. It provides for compulsory arbitration. The profits of employers are strictly limited. A voluntary army of workmen is enlisted which is pledged to go wherever it is wanted, to work the allotted working hours, to remain sober and to make, not its well-being, but the country's extremity, its first thought and consideration.

After a war, things are never as they were before. In this country, we date a number of great economic and social changes from the Civil War. Even the Spanish war wrought a transformation in our outlook toward the world. The Germany and France which followed the Franco-German war were, in scores of ways, entirely unlike the Germany and France which preceded the conflict. The Boer war was not merely revolutionary in its effects upon the residents of the Transvaal, but also it brought in a train of far-spread agitations for England which had not yet quieted when the present European upheaval began.

The British munitions bill is an emergency measure. But, in its very nature, it is bound to change the attitude of the government toward industrial workmen and bound, too, to bring the industrial workmen permanently closer to the state. The limitation of profits on munitions may lead to limitation of profits in other lines of industry. That industrial army now enlisting is in a degree the realization of the dreams of Socialists, and it may prove harder to disband after the war than today it is proving to recruit.

It is conceded now by all observant men that the European war is going to be a long one. In the course of it, a thousand policies, a thousand expedients, may be adopted which can never be completely removed from the web and woof of government.

WHAT THE ZEPPELINS DO

The military writers whose sympathies are with the Allies are accustomed to declare that the Zeppelin raids accomplish nothing of military value. That may be true so far as concerns destroying fortresses, sinking ships, crippling railroads and burning away naval depots. But there is surely some value in warfare in upsetting the complacency of the enemy's citizen population, in keeping it excited and confused, in occasionally frightening the wits out of it.

When John Morgan crossed the Ohio river, he did these things, though he had no reason to hope for any direct military benefits. The Burley plot to release prisoners on Johnson's island was intended to develop fears and misgivings in the north quite as much as to bring freedom to imprisoned confederates. Even the unsuccessful campaign which closed with the battle of Gettysburg was successful in so far as it diverted Union troops from points sorely strained.

In the end, little credit will be given to the Zeppelins for deciding the issues of war. Yet they are doing this much now—causing the British civilian population to think of its own safety quite as much as of the needs of the men at the front, compelling expenditures of money on home defense which otherwise might be spent on charging the German lines, keeping men uneasy and disturbed when, for the good of their country, they should be calm.

HOUSECLEANING IN INDIANA

The grand jury at Indianapolis has taken a tip from the grand jury which started up the mills of justice at Terre Haute. Its indictments direct the trial of more than one hundred alleged offenders against the election laws, including the Democratic state boss, the mayor of Indianapolis, the chief of police, the city attorney, the former county prosecutor, members of the board of safety and political hawkers and hucksters of varying degrees of prominence and importance.

The charges are comprehensive. The major accusations deal with false registration, illegal voting, destroying ballots and padding the returns. In the minor classification is that of giving information as to the course of the voting and permitting policemen to stand within fifty feet of the polls, contrary to laws made and enacted.

At this distance, it is impossible to tell whether the action of the grand jury represents an earnest and bona fide endeavor to clean up election crimes and abuses in Indiana or merely a phase of the old feud between the Fairbanks crowd and the Taggart outfit. In either case, the airing ought to be good for Indiana politics and that whether or not a single manipulator goes to jail. For publicity is destructive to the kind of politics which flourishes under boss rule. As there will be plenty of publicity before these cases are settled, it may be taken for granted that Indianapolis, and possibly all of Indiana, will emerge from it a good deal cleaner politically. From all recent accounts, they were dirty enough.

"A MOB, BUT NO ARMY"

Writing from his headquarters near Passaic Falls, General Washington said:

"I solemnly declare I never was witness to a single instance that can countenance an opinion of militia or raw troops being fit for the real business of fighting. I have found them useful as light parties to skirmish in the woods, but incapable of making or sustaining a serious attack. This firmness is only acquired by habit of discipline and service.

"I mean not to detract from the merit of our militia. Their zeal and spirit upon a variety of occasions have entitled them to the highest applause, but it is of the greatest importance we should learn to estimate them rightly. We may expect everything from ours that militia is capable of, but we must not expect from them any services for which regulars are fit. The late battle of Camden is a melancholy comment upon this doctrine. The militia fled at the first fire and left the Continental troops surrounded on every side and overpowered by numbers to combat for safety instead of victory.

"Every motive which can arise from a consideration of our circumstances, either in a domestic or foreign point of view, calls upon us to abandon temporary expedients and substitute something durable, systematic and substantial. Our present sytsem furnishes us in emergency a mob of men, but no army."

What we now call militiamen are better trained and better equipped than were Washington's raw levies. But in training and preparation they are still far from approximateing the condition of the regulars. There need be no deep gulf between guardsmen and professional soldiers. The difficulty of equipment can be solved by the simple expedient of appropriations. A more intensive educational system would provide a training which though not as thorough as that of the regular army, would need only a few weeks' work in concentration camps to bring to completion.

This country will never countenance the maintenance of a great standing army. But it would approve and support a national guard thoroughly equipped and lacking only the finishing touches to constitute an army.

Napoleon's spirit told a Rochester medium that military leaders of today are not in the same class with those of a century ago. He said nothing about the use of asphyxiating gases.

FRANK'S CHANCE TO LIVE

Governor Slaton deserves a good deal of credit not only for his sense of justice, but also for his moral courage.

Strong opposition to commuting Leo Frank's sentence had been developed throughout Georgia. It was so strong that it had stimulated the prosecuting attorney into indecent haste to get Frank hung. It had caused the prison board to refuse to recommend a change in the sentence. There was talk in Georgia of political destruction for any public officer who indicated a merciful feeling toward Frank, talk of riots in Atlanta in case the governor granted Frank's appeal.

It required more than ordinary bravery for a man in the governor's position to take the course he did. It may damage his political career. It may, indeed, endanger his life—feeling having run that high. But he will have the satisfaction of preventing what looked like legalized murder. He has given a man a chance for life where, in the net of circumstance, the chance was denied him. He has saved his state from a reputation for bloodthirstiness. "It means that I must live in obscurity the rest of my days," says the governor. We doubt it. Georgia is just as generous and just as much subject to revulsions of feelings and convictions as any other state. And no state can maintain a position of hate and unreasonable prejudice long.

A WAR ON ILLITERACY

The southern mountains have been fastnesses in more senses than one. They have been hard for the stranger to reach, hard for the native to journey out of. Their cliffs have been walls which have stayed the roadmaker, discouraged the mail-carrier, barred the path of education. In their hidden coves and isolated valleys is a higher percentage of illiteracy than in any other section of the country of equal size.

A few months ago, people in Kentucky entered upon a campaign to wipe away entirely the taint of illiteracy. They have been remarkably successful. They have brought to their schools not only children, but also hundreds and hundreds of adults. Gray-haired women and gray-bearded men have trudged over the mountain paths by night in order that they might themselves learn to read the words of the Bible which hitherto had come to them through the lips of their mountain preachers. It has been a great campaign, and so encouraging that the effort is now made to extend it over the borders into West Virginia.

It will be a fine thing for Kentucky if, among its other great achievements it can number that of initiating the movement which destroyed the last entrenchment of ignorance in the United States.

THE UNDISCOURAGED

The earthquake will but dampen for a little while that high sense of enterprise which has been transforming the Imperial Valley from an arid waste into a garden spot.

There will be rebuilding, remodeling, repairing and patching, and then the Valley will take up again the thread of its great works and forget the earthquake. It will assume that such a catastrophe as came upon it this week cannot occur again.

Opinion is ingrained in human nature. You could not convince a resident of San Francisco that his city was the least likely to undergo the same experience it underwnt in 1905. Messina is rebuilt. Once more the vineyards creep up the sides of Mt. Etna. The so-called cyclone belt of the west steadily increases in population and in our own state there are folk who oppose every attempt to guard against a repetition of the disasters that followed the big rain of 1913.

It is a great thing for humanity that it is always hopeful. It would be to its advantage, however, if it were a little more far-seeing.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

A review of the work of the various legislatures which met this year shows that prohibition was among the foremost subjects dealt with.

Florida and Alabama passed direct prohibition laws. The legislatures of Idaho, Iowa, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and the territory of Alaska voted to submit the question to the people. Kansas, North, Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia strengthened prohibition laws already on their books. State-wide prohibition was proposed in the assemblies of Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York and Wyoming, and was defeated. Connecticut, however, went so far as to increase the cost of liquor licenses 66 2-3 per cent, and for the first time placed social and fraternal organizations serving liquor to members under excise regulation.

Two years ago, one of the orators of the liquor trade said that the prohibition movement had reached the flood tide and henceforth it would ebb. The ebbing seems to have been postponed.

THE GRIP OF THE PAST

Says the New Republic:

"Because their fathers fought, children are taught to hate, and when they grow up they also fight, leaving to their children a new heritage of hate. Because their fathers gave over a continent to aimless exploitation, the new generation finds itself entangled in a network of law and tradition and vested right from which it cannot free itself except by injuring those who have done no wrong. Because our ancestors lived in huddled cities we go on building upon narrow and tortuous streets, sinking our capital in mistakes which age makes it more and more difficult to retrieve. The original cowpaths of Boston have become picturesque slums which support innocent ladies and stifle the health and the happiness of other people's children. Attack these slums and you attack helplessness itself, try to widen and ventilate, and you will find that you have struck at the security of the innocent. This is the real strength of the past and the overwhelming grip it has upon our lives. It lives on, not because intelligence can defend it, but because it has become so intimate a part of us that to cut it out seems a little too cruel."

CHOSEN AS "ELECTRA"

Miss Florence Cassasa, who has been chosen by a committee of the most famous artists of the country as the model for the design of "Electra," which will be the dominant note in the design that is to be the feature of the advertising campaign that will precede Electrical Prosperity Week, to be observed November 28 to December 4.

The celebration will be nation-wide in scope and is being promoted under the auspices of the Society for Electrical Development.

Fully 100,000,000 copies of the design are to be circulated all over the United States.

What the world needs is some handy and efficient bankruptcy court—a court wherein civilization can wipe out the past and start all over again, where records can be destroyed by the wholesale, laws, habits and customs utterly swept away, memories painted out of existence. When this institution is established, a lot of things will have to go. First among them must be that wet-blanket sentence, "It's never been done before."

The Charge of the Light Brigade is still a perfectly good poem, even though the affair at Balaklava has been outhorrored many times during the present war.

Germany has suppressed an anti-American newspaper. Uncle Sam is more liberal with newspapers of that class over here. He lets 'em rave.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says: "If you have a burning thought, let the world have it." Uh-huh. And the world may turn the hose on it.

A father's day for dead fathers might be all right, but we doubt if the live ones would care for any special doin's in their behalf.

If all Europe prays for peace, as has been suggested, the United States will act as the amen corner.

Anyway, the dentist never adds insult to injury by declaring that it hurts him worse than it does you.

They have hanged Governor Slaton in effigy. Later they may send him to the United States senate.

There is this comforting thought: Mount Lassen can never go on the chautauqua platform.

The reason a mob hasn't any sense is that it wouldn't be a mob if it had.

What, if anything, has happened to the old-fashioned horsethief?

FRIDAY LUCKY FOR SOME UNLUCKY FOR OTHERS

Famous Men Believed Certain Days Propitious.

Which is your lucky day? Some famous men have believed that certain days of the month are especially propitious to them.

Napoleon's day was March 20, Cromwell's was September 3, the great Emperor Charles V. saw his star in the ascendant of February 24, and so with others.

But the belief in specially lucky days of the week has been much more general than that in certain days of the month. The mighty and the humble, the civilized and the barbarous, have alike shared in this belief.

Louis XIII. of France, set store by Friday, and when he lay dying on a Thursday, vainly longed for a few more hours of life, which might have brought him to his lucky Friday.

Pope Sixtus V. had a special regard for Wednesday.

Nothwithstanding Louis XIII, of France, Friday was, and in many places is still, considered an extremely unlucky day.

In former times few people would have ventured to be married on a Friday; and it is asserted that the first fisherman who dared to thwart the popular superstition by having the nuptial knot tied on that most fateful day was greeted by his fellow-villagers with an unceremonious shower of pots, pans, cats, eggs and many other less useful and more unsavory missiles. This seems strange, inasmuch as Friday is dedicated to the goddess of marriage. It is said of Lord Byron that he held Friday in most undisguised dread; while Dickens, on the other hand, regarded it as a very lucky day.

To whistle on Friday, to pare the nails on Sunday, and to shave or get one's hair cut on Monday were alike provocative of misfortune.

SWALLOWS RADIUM

James Cullen, of Rochester, N. Y., took $7,000 worth of radium in one gulp, while receiving treatment for cancer of the jaw at a city hospital. The attending physician was about to remove the tube from Cullen's mouth when he became excited and swallowed it. It was removed after two days.

Sunday School

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 4 is "Absalom's Failure." II. Sam. 18.1-15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A curious notion prevails that "summer literature" should be light and exciting. The latter condition is certainly fulfilled by the great story that is crowded into the nine chapters of the Second Book of Samuel, which tell of the experiences of David after the Prophet Nathan had accusingly cried, "Thou art the man!" All the elements of a great romance are here, even to the erotic aspects of the modern novel. The tale is one of adventure and intrigue crowded with plots and conspiracies with villains and with heroes. It is a narrative as unlike usual dry history as a novel is unlike a problem in geometry. Every line is crowded with human interest.

The study is one in royal retribution. We find the king who had sown the wind of sin, reaping the whilwind of sorrow. The ominous words of the man of God to David were terribly fulfilled:

"Wherefore hast thou despised the word of Jehovah, to do that which is evil in His sight? Thou has smitten Uriah the Hittite with the sword, and hast taken his wife to be thy wife, and hast slain him with the sword of the children of Ammon. Now therefore the sword shall never depart from thy house, because thou hast despised me, and hast taken the wife of Uriah, the Hittite to be thy wife. Thus saith Jehovah, Behold, I will raise up evil against thee out of thine own house."

The double-distilled bitterness of seeing his own sons share his traits had to be drunk to the dregs by heart-broken David. The sword remained in his house until he ended his career in sorrow. Verily "There is a way that seemeth right unto man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

Our Day's Crop of Absaloms.

The classmate of a certain notorious murderer, whose wealth has enabled him to make the processes of justice a travesty and an international scandal, once said in my hearing, "He was simply a selfish and spoiled boy. He had his own way in all things. Anybody who is allowed to do as he pleases throughout his youth, is bound to become a menace to society." That modern instance parallels the case of Absalom, King David's son, who was a spoiled boy. His youth of self-indulgence bore its natural fruit of rebellion and anarchy.

Absalom is a timely character to study. We have his prototypes with us in abundance. Disdaining discipline, flouting filial fidelity and spurning self-control, a class of hampered young men are growing up as a menace to the social order.

Some of us who are not old fogies yet view in real alarm these products of the manicure tables, the barber shops and the tailors. Like Absalom, they are giving more thought to their hair than to their heads. Their personal apearance plays an over-large part in their thinking and in their expendtures. "Now in all Israel there was none to be so much praised as Absalom for his beauty; from the sole of his foot even to the crown of his head there was no blemish in him," all his blemishes were within, and they are abundant.

So simple as scarcely to need saying, runs the profound truth that as the youth is trained or untrained, the man will behave. Our land has no greater problem than that of disciplining its boys and young men into noble manhood. This is one of the chief merits of modern athletics; they dis-discipline the mind as well as the body.

A Fop Without Principles.

There seem to have been none of the candid and simple virtues of the out-of-doors man in Absalom. He was an over-sophisticated city chap. He was too gifted in guile. Secretive, scheming, subtle, he lacked all the large loyalties and principles that make real manhood. When forgiven by his father for the cowardly assassination of his brother, and restored to Jerusalem, he spent four years in stealing the hearts of men of Israel. If one wants the picture of the wiles of the modern politician, he has but to read the story of how Absalom undermined his father's influence, and prepared for his own rebellion.

Lacking the elemental qualities of manhood, Absalom was yet shrewd beyond most men. When he decided that the hour was ripe for the insurrection, he chose Hebron as the spot where he would display his banner. Then, as now, Hebron was a sacred shrine. The tombs of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are there. Part of Absaprejudice of the people, even as Mecca today bulks large in Near Eastern politics. To Hebron the disloyal prince rallied all the forces of unrest.

The plot succeeded. David, indulging his private griefs and tastes in the seclusion of the palace, out of touch with the life of the country, was unaware of this ripening plot of the son who owed him only gratitude. Evidently palace life had enervated the hardy David who had outwitted Saul; for he fled from Jerusalem at the first rumor of the insurrection. Panic seems to have seized the king and the palace.

The Great King's Flight.

One of the dramatic passages in literature is this story of David's flight from Jerusalem. Why a special lesson has not been devoted to it in the International series is difficult to understand. It is entirely too full and suggestive for the mere allusion that can be made to it in the present study.

We see King David weeping on the Mount of Olives, even as his Greater Son wept on the same spot a thousand years later. We find David rising to heights of magnanimity even in his humiliation. He refused to let the Ark of the Covenant be taken forth with his fleeing party; for he would not have the cause of the nation's religion suffer with him.

Heroes emerged at this hour, such as Ittai, the Philistine, who refused to accept David's dismission, but devoted his all to the king's support. Although deserted by his son, David was supported by this alien. Hushai, too, stood by like a hero, and remained behind in Jerusalem to fight for David by the subtle and dangerous arts of diplomacy. Two sons of the fleeing priests stayed behind, also, as spies. The dark picture has its bright spots.

Then as David fled from Jerusalem, he was cursed from the heights by Shimei, one of Saul's retainers. The picture of the aged king so overwhelmed by a sense of abnegation and unworthiness that he refused to let his followers slay Shimei, is one of the most pathetic in all Israel's history.

When Son Fought Father.

Thanks to the diplomacy of Hushai, and the dread of David's reputation, the battle between the loyalists and the rebels was not joined until David was ready for it. Then east of the Jordan the fight was staged. An overwhelming victory for David and his hosts was the result.

Amide the scrub oaks, which are still a marked characteristic of that region, the fleeing rebels were slain. Absalom himself, riding on a royal mule, sought safety in flight, but his much-barbered head was caught in the branches of a tree, and there a soldier came upon him. Having heard David's injunction to Joab and the troops to deal gently with the young man, the soldier refused to slay the rebel prince. Bloody minded old General Joab had no such scruples, and with his own hand he did Absalom to death.

David waited by the city gates for tidings of the battle, and his lament, when news was brought him of the disaster, is one of the most moving passages in literature:

"And the king was much moved, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept; and as he went, thus he said, O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! would I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"

There was more of the father than of the king to David in this last hour. He cared less for the glory of his throne than for the welfare of his son. The consciousness of his own sin and of the heritage he had imparted to his children, was sorrow's crown of sorrow in this hour of political and military victory.

BIG SHELLS DO STRANGE ACTS ON BATTLEFIELDS

Work of Missiles Made as Fantastic as Possible.

In a photograph which comes from the front, writes an English war correspondent, I see a man has had his hair neatly parted by a bullet in the center with the art and exactitude of a hair-dresser. A visit to the hospital at the military bases in France made me acquainted with some idiosyncrasies of shrapnel which are well nigh unbelievable. One man, whose name was Williams or Williamson, I forgot which had his initial W plainly outlined upon his back by a fragment of shrapnel which finally settled in his boot. The man was very proud of his wound. "I wouldn't have missed that for a quid," he earnestly remarked. It certainly was a distinction. I told this story to one of the king's messengers, a noble and hard working duke, and he capped it by telling of a case where a trooper mounting his horse was hit with a piece of shell which cut around the top of his trousers like a pair of scissors, dividing the leg part from the body.

At Hartlepool a 12-inch shell went clean through a house, continued its career up the street and went through another house. Each dwelling was occupied by a person of the same name. The signalman, who was on the bridge of the British ship which sank the Emden, writes: "A shot cut away the port signal halyards, cut through the range finder—about six feet of brass—blew off the range taker's leg, cut a rail of, came through the hammocks lining the inside of the bridge, through the screen and through the ship's awning, which was launched outside the screen, and then burst. One lump of shell hit the deck only a foot away from me (I have the piece), shooting by my head by inches, and another piece hit the deck and then bounced up and through the bridge screen, taking exactly half a pair of binoculars with it. Not bad for one shot, was it?"

I saw many prayer books, watches and buttons with marks of rifle bullets upon them and other souvenirs treasured as the saviors of men's lives, from which the owners drew various inferences. A dent in a cigarette case or a hole through a pocketbook seems to give rise to graver thoughts than do actual wounds. The British soldier reaches down into the unknown farther than people think, and he draws conclusions which cause him to relapse into silence as he smokes his pipe over the campfire. The idiosyncrasies of shrapnel and the eccentricities of shot supply him with all kinds of weird inferences, which he weaves into his belief, and the solider's creed is no mere piece of formalism.

In London shops are displayed neckties which at first appearance seem to be ordinary black and gray scarfs; but on close examination they prove to be accurate maps of the war operations.

VARIETIES

British India has 76,181,000 acres d voted to rice growing.

Canada's mineral production in 19 was valued at $128,475,499.

There are about 12,000 lepers in t Philippines and 10,000 in Russia.

Meat consumption in Russia is qu low—50 pounds per capital annually.

For every British horse sacrificed the war the Germans have lost fo

In the human being the left lung rather smaller than that on the rig side.

About $500,000,000 a year is bei spent on education in the Unit States.

Norwegian cities are thinking adopting municipal moving pictu theatres.

Last June Canada had 29,304 miles steam railroads and 1,357 miles of ele tric railways.

The Indian population of the Unit States at the end of June, last yea totaled 331,250.

Most of Japan's pearl divers a women, who begin to learn the tra at the age of 13 or 14.

In early days a bandmaster be time with his foot. Not until 1820 w the baton first introduced.

In the United States there are foun 111 species of snakes, of which on 17 are dangerous to man.

The development of water power Norway has made electricity cheape than steam in that country.

A "foot-pound" is the force exerte to raise one pound a perpendicular d tance of one foot from the earth.

The North sea, covering an area 221,000 suare miles, has its greate depth of 2,000 feet near the Skagger

The English language has appro mately 600,000 words, half of whi are of a technical nature and rare used.

The records of 50 years show th the Pacific coast of the United Sta has experienced 4,467 earthqua shocks.

So steady are the winds at Cura that three wireless telegraph statio depend on windmills to furnish th power.

Two musical tones, sent by the us key, but received by a telephone, a being used experimentally in Engla to replace the dot and dash in tele raphy.

An eight-year-old boy was recent sent by parcel post from Salt La City to San Diego. The postage w 50 cents.

The discovery of a considerable d posit of uranium ore in South Austr lia is believed to indicate a new sour of radium.

Paper flywheels are coming into us The tensile strength of paper is eno mous, hence its advantage over ir for this purpose.

Angora goats have been used wi profit to keep fire lines clear of i flammable vegetation in the natio forests of California.

The first factory in the United Stat for the manufacture of benzol fro coal will be established in Pennsylv nia in the near future.

The United States is the greate producer of tobacco in the world, t greatest exporter, the greatest impor er and the greatest consumer.

The population is growing fast than the crops. There are 1,000,000 acr of idle lands in New Jersey, with 1 000,000 people near by to be fed.

Sawdust has been found to be a mo effective extinguisher of fire in bur ing liquids than sand, as it cuts the supply of oxygen more quickly.

A museum of the horse, presenti a complete history of that anim from the earliest known period to t present, has been established in Par

During the ten-year period ended 1909, on all the railroads of Gre Britain and Ireland only one passe ger was killed for every 72,000,000 ca ried.

Thirty states, at the beginning the present year, had on their stat books laws providing for the emplo ment of state prisoners in road buil ing.

An electric motor to vibrate fr trees, so that the sap flows to the bu and blossoms and enables them to r sist frost, has been patented by Colorado man.

Constantinople is a city of mosqu and minarets. There are about mosques in it, many of them bei buildings of the most beautiful a picturesque sort.

The $50,000,000 Welland ship canal Canada, at the eastern end of t Great Lakes, will probably be co pleted by 1918. The war has been a slight handicap.

Two million fruit trees, occupyi between 25,000 and 30,000 acres, most irrigated lands, are being planted eastern Washington and Oregon, Id ho and western Montana.

The first national bird census show that the densest bird population is Chevy Chase, near Washington, D. C where 161 pairs of 34 species we found nesting on 33 acres.

A newspaper man published an a ticle in Petrograd and was praised f it. One in Kursk, in another part Russia, copied the article and wa "sent up" for three months.

On the sandy deserts of Arab whirling winds sometimes excava pits 200 feet in depth, and extendi down to the harder stratum on whi the great bed of sand rests.

Fish are being shipped to Englan via Montreal from British Columb waters the reason being the fi shortage due to the war's interferen with the North sea fisheries.

Birds, in the construction of the nests, almost without exception avo bright-colored materials, which mig possibly lead to the discovery of the place of abode by an enemy.

A Kansas City man drove a go ball 200 yards and across a ditch, ho ing out in one, during a recent mat Mathematical fiends have figured o that he has one chance in 1,600,000 repeating.

The railway connecting Chile a Bolivia, which crosses the Andes 14 105 feet above sea level, provides ox gen chambers in which passengers c get relief from the rarified air of t high altitude.

Because of the variety of uses which it is put in its different to there is no uniform system of measu ing stone. Square feet, yards and ro perches, cords and tons are all inclu ed in the list.

It is said that British standards war horses are higher than those any other nation buying in this cou try. Monthly shipments of horses fro Montana and Wyoming are now av aging 7000 head.

Merchants in China often leave th places of business unguarded for mo than half an hour. If customers a rive in the meantime they find t prices of goods plainly marked, s lect what they want, and lea the money.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

GIRL QUESTIONS

I am sixteen years old and do not keep company with young men, as I pay more attention to music and education. I go to high school and will graduate in 1916. Should this be any reason why the other girls should think I am different?

Is it becoming for a girl of my age to go out driving with a young man in the evening? After graduating, if I don't intend to attend more school, what profession would be most suitable to take up?"—B. E. C., Pa.

I am delighted to think that B. E. C., Pa., has reached the advanced age of 16 without keeping company with young men. A girl of 16 should be thinking of her music and her books, and having a jolly time with other girls, and plenty of clean fellowship with good boys, but she is far from the age of settling down, or from even being engaged.

It seems to me that B. E. C. should look upon the other girls as "different." She is living the normal life of a girl, I feel sure. It is foolish to hurry life's mature experiences. They crowd on fast enough. Be a girl as long as you can.

It is not good form nor good judgment to drive alone with a young man after dark. The girls who are most carefully reared, and are ever after thankful to parents they may have called strict at the time, do not drive alone at night with young men. It is a common thing to do, leaving the proprieties out of the question.

A girl is a lily bearer of her day and generation, and no girl can be too careful of her appearance in the eyes of the world. It is not only that the girl must avoid evil, she must avoid the appearance of evil as well. When you are invited to drive alone at night, say pleasantly, but firmly, that you are not allowed to go without some older person. If the boy is unselfishly considering your pleasure and the safety of your good name, he will suggest a chaperon, or ask to take you to drive in the daytime.

As I cannot read the character of your writing and know nothing of your special aptitude or inclination toward certain studies, I can't advise you about a profession.

The noblest profession is that of a housekeeper, and it is, if it comes to a money consideration, one of the best paid. Every girl should know how to do, in the best possible way, the work of a house. For the girl of limited education there is domestic science, as taught by short course, and the usual stenography and typewriting. It is too bad that so many stenographers never seem to grasp the fact that spelling is one of the common branches. You have that advantage. You both spell well and you write a good hand.

Develop if you can, whatever gift or gifts you have, but remember that woman is a failure who does not know how to keep house, to cook, wash dishes clean, and make a room tidy and homelike.—Martha Holden.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

In order that the Outing Page, August 26, may be replete with joyful accounts of holiday expeditions, I am asking both the old and young members of our family to send a brief letter for that day. I wish that some of our dear grandfathers and grandmothers would describe to us one of their early picnics or excursions, when the facilities of travel were rare and difficult.

We want descriptions of jaunts taken by our family on water and land, by auto, boat or buggy.

Let us make this page on August 26 a veritable pageant of outdoor pleasure. It will read better than any summer fiction, if you will each tell just your experience. Your friend, Martha Holden.

GOOD IN TRIVIALS

Making the world better is a responsibility none of us can righteously evade. As we have the means and opportunity, we should do good. The opportunity comes daily to all of us from the humblest toiler to the highest officials. Rarely it means a thrilling task of heroism; more often it is a matter of life's little incidentals.

It may mean a smile, a kind word, an act of fortitude or some sacrifice; for the plain act of doing good seems to lie in the humility of grasping the importance of trivial matters. So let us "despise not the day of small things," and remember the poetic lines, "Count that day lost whose descending sun views from your hand no worthy action done." "The charities that soothe and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers," and these charities are the trivial chances to do good that develop daily in our lives. We can make our lives sublime; magnanimity is within the reach of all.

Why not grasp the idea of duty in small things? We ignore the golden blessings in trivials, and, in seeking things beyond our capacity, fail in both.—W. E. U., Ohio.

ECONOMICAL RUGS

Rugs have so many advantages over the old-fashioned carpets that we cannot help wondering how we endured these heavy, dust gathering floor coverings so long. Perhaps we cannot have the velvet rugs that look so tempting in the furniture stores, but there are a great many home-made rugs that are artistic and durable.

If you have an ingrain carpet that is too much worn for further service, dust it thoroughly and cut it in strips one and one-fourth inches wide. Ravel the threads about one-fourth of an inch on each side, sew the strips together and wind them into balls. A carpet weaver will furnish the chain and weave them, making any size you wish. Small rugs are usually preferred to large ones, because they are so much easier to handle. These rugs are especially suitable for the dining room and living room, and are handsome enough for any home.

The most popular rugs are those made of the rags that accumulate so rapidly in every home, prepared and woven like the old-fashioned rag carpet, except that they are usually made heavier. The expense connected with making them is so little there is no reason why any housekeeper cannot have as many as she wishes, and they will do a great deal toward making the room look cheerful and homelike. Save the rags until you have enough for the rugs, and if they are to be made with hit or miss centers of every color, use the short lengths for them, mixing them thoroughly before you begin sewing, so the colors will be evenly distributed. Tear the rags in strips, the width depending upon the weight of the material used. The sewing may be done on the machine, lapping the ends of two pieces and sewing across, then sew the next two pieces without raising the machine foot. When you have finished, cut the threads and wind into large balls. Bright colored borders are used across the ends of the hit or miss rugs, and it is well to use the white rags for them, dyeing them the colors you wish with good dyes. A shaded border of red and green is pretty for a dark rug. Outlining the border with a narrow stripe of black adds greatly to the effect, and these stripes may be made of old stocking legs, cutting them round and round, making one long spiral of each one. Clouded effects are desirable for the borders of rugs if the centers are plain. Use white rags for them and make them into skeins, then tie bands of rags around each skein in two or three places before dipping in the dye. The part that is bound will be lighter in color than the other. It is not necessary to stir them when they are put in the dye, for you do not want them an even color. In the living room with mission furniture, shades of brown and tan are pretty, especially if the walls are tan or brown. Blue, old rose, pale green and lavender are pretty in the bedroom, and nothing is more suitable for them than these light colored, light weight floor covereings.—E. J. C., Ill.

AGAINST TOBACCO

In answer to H. G. M., Tenn., I would like to say that he has no right to infer that those who condemn tobacco are not just as ready to condemn all evil. It is impossible to prove which evil is the worst. All sin when it is finished results in eternal ruin. I am a young man of 25 years. I was raised in the country, but have seen considerable of city life. I have been in saloons and pool rooms a good many times.

I was waiter in a restaurant that was connected with a pool room, for many months. I have worked with some of the very lowest of men. I know something of the world and its vices, yet I have never tasted tobacco in any form. I never tasted intoxicating drink. I condemn all evil. I do not attend shows or dances. I never played cards or billiards. No one can say that I strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, yet, if I had a boy 10 years old and was compelled to choose for him either instant death of the use of cigarettes as I have seen them used, I would choose death.

If liquor was as universally used as tobacco, there would no doubt be more crime and misery than with tobacco, but still, in our country today tobacco is doing far more harm than liquor ever did. The Americans, and much of the civilized world, is waging a war against the liquor traffic and victory is almost in sight. Tobacco will come next and it is well, for it destroys more lives in our nation in one year than the pistol ever did in ten.

Many men who have been drunkards have been redeemed, and made their mark as great reformers, but tobacco sots are different. The tobacco kills the mind and it will never recover. Tobacco is the stepping stone to crime and to the lowest habits. Not one man out of twenty would ever become a drunkard, dope fiend or criminal if he never tasted tobacco. Tobacco is ruining the men of our country and therefore the women are swiftly taking their places in offices, in schools, in churches and even in politics. Tobacco, the destroyer of mind and of character and of chivalry, is probably the greatest evil of our country, for it strikes the boys, who are the very life of our country. And the men and women who cry out in tones of thunder against it, are the patriots of our day. Let us not be knockers. Let us not criticize reformers, but rather join the fight.—D. E., Roscoe, O.

SOME POINTERS

BY ELIZABETH.

Whether we want to or not, we have to get along with bad days and glad days and sad days, but there is one thing we can do, and that is hold first in memory the glad days instead of telling the bad days and the sad days stand out like milestones on the highway of life.

Many a girl in the champing-at-the-bit period of her life, regards her mother as her enemy. If she does not wake up in time, she invariably makes shipwreck, and then it is the "enemy" who takes her in his arms and tries to heal her wounds.

Too much thought of self is the thing that causes us to over-resent our injuries and creates most of our suffering. If we could only forget ourselves occasionally, we would have less trouble.

The man who has made a wreck of a woman usually completes his task by despising his own handiwork.

When you think you are having trouble, if the truth were known wou are more than likely to be suffering from a bad case of self-pity.

Thanksgiving is a time to be glad you're living. If you cannot be recklessly happy, be as happy as you can. That helps some.

Did you ever try putting into practice the proverb: "A soft answer turneth away wrath?"

Never make an idol out of a human being. In most of us there is sawdust and we have been known to have feet of clay. Remember this and save yourself from heartaches and disappointments.

It is easy to be good when you have everything you want. The test comes when "everything goes dead wrong."

When you are predicting dire things in the unknown future for those who in your opinion are doing wrong, do you ever think you may not be immune?

Do you know, women dear, we bring more than half our sorrows by our own follies?

Women in the News

Newark, N. J.—To the whims of fashion is due the financial embarrassment of a big dye house in this city. The affairs of the Laiblin Company will come before the Court of Chancery tomorrow. Officers of the concern state that the styles of today—low necks, short sleeves and short skirts—have so greatly reduced the cleansing and dyeing business that ruin faces them. Other concerns throughout the country catering to women report similar conditions.

New York.—According to Vice Chancellor Stevenson, sitting in Jersey City in a case for divorce, the inalienable right of a woman to falsify about her age, even to deceiving a man she is about to marry, must be upheld. That his wife discounted her age by 17 years is the plea of Wade Robinson, a marine insurance broker. The judge held that misrepresentations of age, social position or wealth on the part of either party to a marriage does not constitute grounds for a divorce.

London — —Earl Kitchener has recently paid honor to Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson who was the first woman mayor in England, was arrested a few years ago as a militant suffragette, and, although now dean of the London School of Medicine, was forced to go to France for her medical degree years ago. The recognition of this remarkable woman by the Secretary of War is in the form of an appointment to establish a military hospital near London. She receives the rank of major in the British army. Dr. Anderson is now 79 years old, but she retains much of her youthful appearance, despite silvery gray hair. She was mayor of her native town, Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, in 1908. Her father had been the first mayor of the city.

Paris—Madame Henry Saint Paul de Sincay, who was Miss Mary Louise Logan, daughter of the late Major John A. Logan, of the United States army, who was killed in the Philippines, is conducting one of the largest war hospitals in Belgium. Her hospital is located at the monastery of the Carthusian Monks at Neuville-sous-Montreuil. There are seven hundred under treatment, of whom 600 are noncombatants who were mutilated by shells or bullets or stricken by disease. She has 93 assistants, many of them nuns.

New York—Legislation affecting women had a large part in the work of the state legislatures this spring. Labor laws for women were enacted in Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts and Wyoming. Maine established a 54-hour-a-week law for women and youths under 16 in mills, factories and laundries. Massachusetts forbade the working of women and children overtime to make up for time lost on legal holidays. Wyoming enacted for her women an 8-hour day, while Kansas passed laws for maximum hour and minimum wage for women. Idaho also appointed a committee to investigate a proposed minimum wage law for women.

Bowling Green, Mo.—The most envied girl in America today is Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker of the House of Representatives, who is to wed on Wednesday, for Congress, over which her illustrious father presides, has bestowed on her as a wedding gift a necklace containing 202 diamonds. The whole of Missouri is bestowing its tribute to the fair Southern beauty, and her romance is a happy, genuine love affair. Under the giant locust trees at "Honey Shuck," the Clark homestead, the marriage will take place. It promises to outshine any previous wedding in this section of the country, for Miss Genevieve, like her father, is beloved by all classes of Americans and genuinely democratic in the matter of weddings as in all other affairs of life.

Asbury Park, N. J.—To prepare for a whirlwind suffrage campaign among summer visitors, a grand rally of shore suffrage workers will be held tomorrow night at the Auditorium, at which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak. Western women are here working for suffrage at the resorts, and touring in automobiles nightly.

New York—Miss Winifred Holt, the keeper of the "Lighthouse," famous blind institution in New York, has sailed for France to organize a corps of workers abroad to look after the needs of victims of the European war who have lost their sight. A plan to teach them to be self-supporting will be tried out, and regular courses of training looking to this end will be established in Europe.

To Fill Cracks in Plaster.

Use vinegar instead of water to mix plaster of paris. The mass will be like putty and will not set for twenty or thirty minutes; push it into the cracks and smooth off nicely with a table knife.

Indian Griddle Cakes.

For Indian griddle cakes, scald one pint of yellow cornmeal with enough boiling water to get soft. When cold, add one cupful of wheat flour, one pint of milk; beat and stir in three well-beaten eggs; add one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake on hot griddle.

Jungle Tales for Children

Mister Giraffe was going down the Sunbeam Road one afternoon when he spied the Little Bird sitting alongside of the road.

"Why are you so sad?" asked Mister Giraffe.

"My wing is hurt and I will have to stay here until some one comes along and kills me. Would you mind lifting me to the top of that tree?" answered the Little Bird.

"I could not think of it," replied Mister Giraffe.

Just then Mister Giraffe began scratching his ear with his hind foot.

"How funny you look," exclaimed the Little Bird. "I could have scratched your ear for you and you would not have had that trouble."

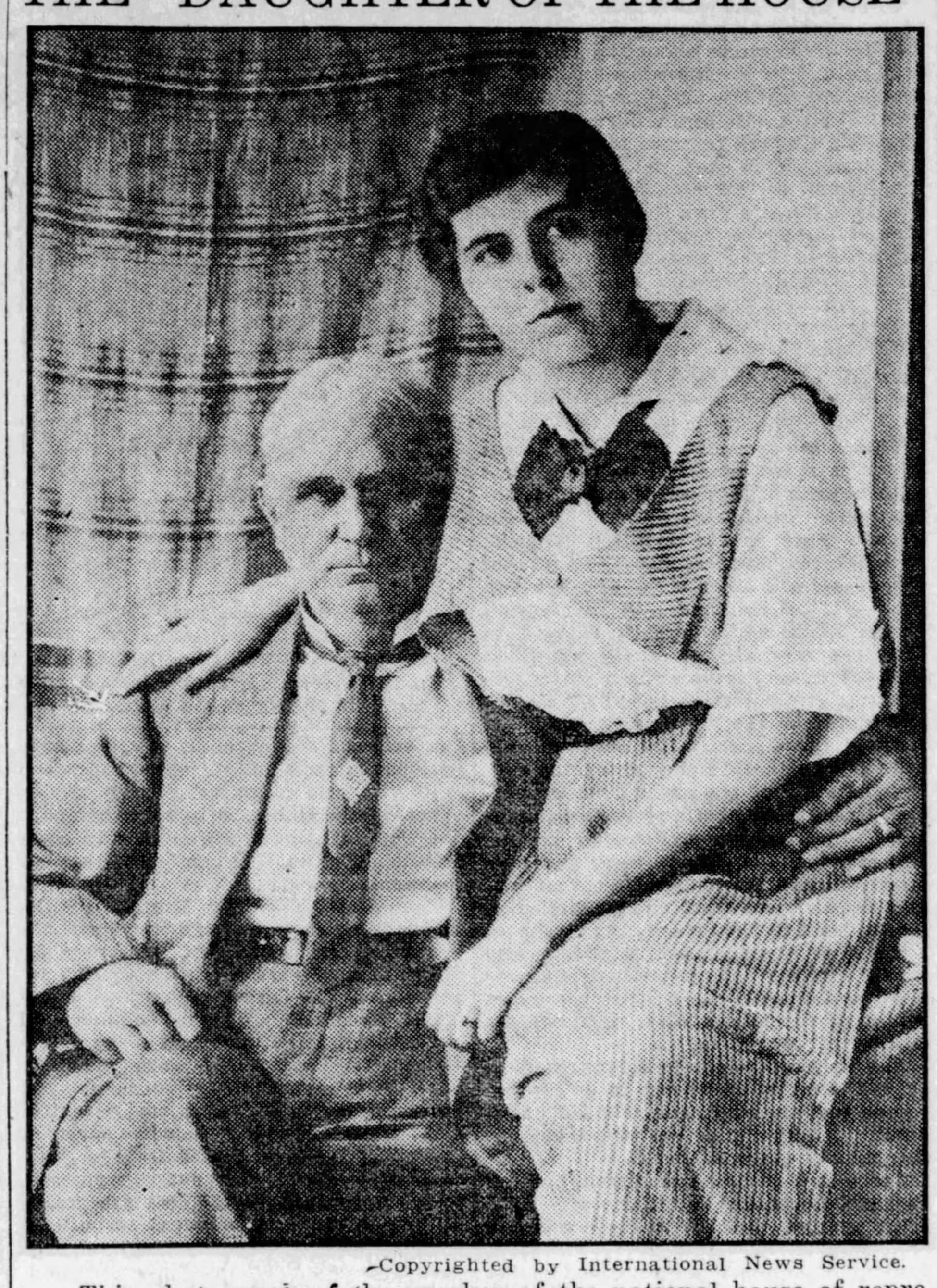
"Suppose you try it," said Mister Giraffe, holding down his head. The Little Bird hopped on Mister Giraffe's head and when he raised it up the Little Bird was high up in the branches of the tree, and all he had to do was to step off on a limb.

"I don't feel you scratching my ear," said Mister Giraffe, sadly.

"I always do as I promise," said the Little Bird, and she reached out for Mister Giraffe's ear.

"Thank you," replied the fellow with the long neck. "One good turn deserves another."

THE "DAUGHTER OF THE HOUSE"



—Copyrighted by International News Service.

This photograph of the speaker of the national house of representatives and Miss Genevieve Clark, frequently called "the Daughter of the House," was especially posed for the International News Service, in the Clark home at Bowling Green, Mo., when on June 30, Miss Clark became the bride of James M. Thompson, a New Orleans newspaper man.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

LIFE'S PURPOSE

Life is calling upon each of us. It is the greatest of God-given gifts—a mission on which we are sent. The gift of life is committed to our keeping and heaven alone can bestow the blessings upon it. Since God gives us power and opportunity either to improve it and be happy or despise it and be wretched, let us be careful in solving the problem of which we will do. It is solved by our choice and conduct. With God and a true wish to do right in human life, it becomes a noble and beautiful thing. This purpose must carry with it the assent of the reason, the approval of the conscience, and good judgment.

We must not expect to find the road all smooth, but try to take it as it comes, endeavoring to play a merry part in it, making the world better, helping to lift it up to higher levels of enjoyment and progress, by giving our companions our best thoughts, activities and influences. A noble action is always preceded by a noble purpose, thus our thoughts should be well guarded, for they determine whether our influence upon others is good or bad; and, remember, influence on human hearts shall last forever.

How important that we live for something every hour of our existence, something that harmonizes with the dignity of our present being and the grandeur of our future destiny. I am a girl of 22 summers.—G. H., Ohio.

TEACHER'S WORK

Especially do I enjoy the teachers' letters and their ideas. I certainly agree with Ruby Shaver that there are more sunshiny days than cloudy ones in a school life.

I love children and am never as happy as when with them. I have taught two years and hope to continue in my work for years to come. But we all have our trials and this spring the prevailing conditions looked as if I would not be able to follow my chosen work for the coming year. But now when all schools that I am in touch with have hired a teacher, I find that I could teach for the coming year if I only had a school. Do any of my sister teachers know of a Michigan school without a teacher?

My letter is growing long, but ere I close I must say one word of cheer for our paper. We have taken this paper for years and would not think of getting along without it.—Just a School Teacher.

Let us have the Michigan description.—M. H.

A SOLDIER TRIBUTE

"A Violet from Washington," come again. I heartily endorse all you have said in praise of the dear old Bunch Grass state. I was born in Pine City, Washington, and memories of its rolling prairies, and lofty mountains will linger as long as life lasts. I also have a warm feeling for Ohio, in which state I grew up to manhood.

No other state can claim so many illustrious sons.

My father was a private, Company C, 36th O. V. I. The 36th Ohio was a fighting regiment, and Colonel, afterwards Major-General Crooke, was its first colonel.

Soldiers of the Union, your ranks are broken, and your steps are slow, but we will love and cherish you as long as life lasts. The noble cause for which you fought, bled and died, triumphed, and the "star-spangled banner in triumph still waves o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." Let us impress upon the youth of our land to love and honor these gray headed heroes.—M. F. McKibben, Bluff Springs, Fla.

A TOBACCO ENEMY

I would like to give a few of my ideas on the subject of tobacco in the Peace Page columns. I would like to remind Honey Bunch, of Tennessee, that chewing and smoking is not so much a question of the user as it is of decency and the rights of others. For example, the majority of smokers seldom consult the comfort or feelings of their associates. I stood at the window of the postoffice waiting my turn to get the mail and just in front of me there was a young man also waiting. Though he was not smoking the odor emanating from his clothes was almost overpowering. It was certainly nauseating. And then I wondered if any self-respecting girl could endure an intimate association with him.

How would the young lady from Tennessee like him for a fiance? In his good-night kiss as they parted at the door she might catch as a reward for her generous opinions, a distinct flavor of amber with a touch on nicotine as a possible guard against probable germs. I am willing to admit that this precaution might be effective, as I do not think that any self-respecting microbe would stand for the combination. There was a time when a gentleman threw away his cigar before coming into the presence of a woman, but that is now a thing of the past. I have been disgusted by the spectacle of a girl walking between two young men, each with a pipe in his mouth. Ab Stainer.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. H. F. of Indiana, wants a female redbird for her birdhouse. She wants to know where she can get one. Can any of the Peace Page readers help her out?

If any of the Blade readers have the sweet chamomile, the kind that creeps on the ground, "the more you tread it and spread it," will they please tell Mrs. A. K. of Indiana, through the Peace Page?

No, P. H., we could not use your, short story in the paper, as we have contracted for all the fiction printed here, and moreover we do not print short stories of any kind, at present. Thank you, however, for remembering The Blade.

P. H., of Tennessee, who has just lost his mother, writes to tell the Peace Page readers that he is deriving great comfort from the letters printed on this page.

Mrs. Elnora Kelce, of Terry, Pa., would like to have some of the readers send her postcards, as she is sick. Her husband died over two years ago. Her birthday is July 20.

A Confederate veteran from Fancy Gap, Va., says he served in the infantry, under Gen. Pickett. He was in many battles and carried the Confederate flag 30 months. He was wounded in the ankle and struck by several spent balls. He likes the letters from the old soldiers.

A mother of eight, five girls and three boys, writes from Pennsylvania. She has been married 26 years, is poor, but finds happiness in the fact that she can be proud of her children. Her oldest child is 25 years old and the youngest only six. Her oldest daughter teaches school and the next two girls have married Christian husbands. The others go to school. She surely has much to be happy for, with such a fine family.

One old soldier from Illinois believed that when he enlisted and went off to the front Jeff Davis would see him coming, run up the white flag and surrender. He did not experience many hardships, but was glad when the war was over.

Mother of Two, who offered to send citron seed to Peace Page readers who would communicate with her, reports that many requested the seed of her and the resulting correspondence has given her many new friends. She is the mother of two children. She says that she agrees with M. J. of Ohio in not nagging at the men always, if they enjoy their smoke or chew. Her husband uses tobacco and she is glad he can find enjoyment in it.

HERE'S NEW WAY TO KEEP DRINKS COOL

Instead of icing drinks, why not put them in tumblers made of ice? It looks as if this would soon be possible in everyhome, for the United States patent office has issued a patent to Hendrik Douwe Pieter Huizer, of The Hague, Netherlands, for an apparatus for making tumblers of ice. Besides cooling the contents, such tumblers will have the hygienic advantage of never being used more than once. The inventor suggests insulating his ice tumblers in paper or celluloid cases, in order to make them last at least as long as the drink they contain.

The oiled paper often used inside boxes or tins of crackers will make good wrapping for the children's school lunches.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

By the last week in August every one of my boys and girls will have been upon some kind of picnic or outing. On August 26 we want our page to be an outing page, and I want each one of you to tell us, in a short letter, some fine thing about your own particular holiday. Send your letters two weeks before the date.—Your Loving Aunt Martha.

Liquor Worse.

Liquor destroys more characters in one week than tobacco does in a year. To be sure, I do not like to see anyone chewing tobacco, and I think snuff is much worse. But I would prefer snuff to any liquor. My father doesn't chew. I live in the West Virginia hills. I will be 18 October 9. Have I a twin?—"June," from W. Va.

Give your name next time—M. H.

A Western Letter.

I am a girl of 14. I have three brothers and one sister. They are all older than myself, except my sister Gladys and little brother Donald, who will be two years old this coming June 29.

We just came to South Dakota from Michigan. It was a fine trip out here. It took us two days and one night. We went to Chicago and came straight through. There are few fruit trees in this part of the state, but there are wild strawberries.

We live on a ranch which my father and one of my brothers farm. The soil here is black, but not marshy. We can see for miles around us. We live right above a little valley.

There are no country churches here. The nearest churches are seven miles from us in Watertown. We milk six cows now and we just have four big work horses to do our farm work. The drags here are 27 feet wide and the drills, disks, etc., are twice as big as the ones in Michigan.—B. W., South Dakota.

Let us hear again from you and from more of the South Dakota boys and girls. All the family like western letters.—M. H.

Excelsior.

I cannot begin to tell how much good the Peace Page letters have done me, for I have found some very good friends through its columns.

I am a girl, 20 years old. My hobby is raising flowers and vegetables. I live in the southwestern part of New York state in Steuben county. New York is a grand old state; she is as well adapted to agriculture as she is to manufacturing. Most vegetables and fruits grow well. I live only 60 miles from the great fruit and agricultural belt of the state.

What state in the Union has a better motto than New York? "Excelsior," meaning onward and higher. Mrs. R. Cohocton, my home is only 18 miles from yours. You sure have a daughter to be proud of, for there is no greater curse to any home than strong drink.

P. J. B., Pa., come again. Your letter was very good and a guide that every young man should be proud to follow. I enjoy reading the letters from the Union and Confederate soldiers very much, and I wish them both many more happy memorial days.—A N. Y. Girl.

From Montana.

I am a homesteader's daughter. I live in the new state of Montana. It is hilly here and there are lots of rabbits and snakes, rattlers especially. I have four brothers and one sister. My sister is just a month old. There are lots of coolies here. There is one just in front of our house. The name of it is Lodge Pole. The Indians use to get their poles to make their lodges here. I would like to join the Peace Page Club.—Lela May Green, Montana.

You are welcome to our family circle. Please bring some more Montana boys and girls and write us a longer letter next time. What is a coolie?—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Mabel Long, Cowen, W. Va., asks cards.

Glenna Herdman, Parkersburg, W. Va., is a lover of flowers and has many different kinds. She helps milk the cows.

Eva Phillips, Montrose, W. Va., 18, is a bird lover.

Ruth Adner, 13, Croghan, N. Y., put up a bird house at school last spring and a pair of bluebirds built in it.

Alice V. Adner, 11, has as hobbies skating and helping at the barn.

Lola E. Jessie, 10 years old, B. R. Falls, Wis., loves birds and likes to play on the piano.

Francis O. Kelly, Candler, N. C., is just recovering from typhoid fever.

Ida O. Kelly, 14, is a new Bird Club member.

Jettrude Rugh, Brush Valley, Pa., 15, will enjoy cards.

Prunia Rollyson, 14, Gassoway, W. Va., loves the birds and asks for the song Pearl Bryan.

Blanche L. Adee, Ashland, N. Y., 14 years old, lives in the Catskill mountains and has for playmates Gladys Griffin and Ethel Currie.

Pearlie Doss, Summerset, Ky., 11, has an old 'possum and six little 'possums.

Josie Bishop, Sowers, Va., cards, please.

Lena Balser, Ethel Balser and Virgie Mahan, Ripley, W. Va., desire cards.

Lela Dubois, 18, Ashland, N. Y., writes of the beauty of the Catskill mountains.

Emmette Boggs, 19 years; Byrne Boggs, 17 years, of Clem, W. Va.; Luther Boggs, 19 years, of Frametown, W. Va., and Gaylord Petty, 19 years, of Clem, W. Va., ask cards and letters.

POETS' CORNER

OVER THE HILL FROM THE POORHOUSE

Over the hill to the poorhouse sad paths have been made today,
For sorrow is near, such as maketh the heads of the young turn gray;
Causing the heart of the careless to throb with a fevered breath—
The sorrow that leads to the chamber whose light has gone out in death.

To Susan, Rebecca and Isaac, to Thomas and Charley, word sped
That mother was ill and fast failing, perhaps when they heard might be dead;
But e'en while they wrote she was praying that some of her children might come
To hear from her lips their last blessing before she should start for her home.

To Susan, poor Susan! how bitter the agony brought by the call,
For deep in her heart, for her mother, wide rooms had been left, after all;
And now that she thought by her fireside one place had been vacant for years,
While over the hill she was speeding her path might be traced by her tears.

Rebecca? she heard not the tidings, but those who bent over her knew
That led by the Angel of Death near the waves of the river she drew;
Delirious, ever she told them her mother was cooling her head,
While weeping, they thought that ere morning both mother and child might be dead.

And kneeling beside her, stern Isaac was quiv'ring in aspenlike grief,
While waves of sad mem'ry surged o'er him, like billows of wind o'er the leaf;
"Too late!" were the words that had humbled his cold, haughty pride to the dust,
And Peace, with her olive-boughs laden, crowned loving forgiveness with trust.

Bowed over his letters and papers sat Thomas, his brow lined by thought,
But little he heeded the markets or news of his gains that they brought;
His lips grew as pale as his cheek, but new purpose seemed born in his eye,
And Thomas went over the "hill" to the mother who shortly must die.

To Charley her youngest, her pride, came the mother's message that morn,
And he was away o'er the hill ere the sunlight blushed over the corn;
And, strangest of all, by his side was the wife he had brought from the town,
Who silently wept, while her tears strung with diamonds her plain mourning gown.

For each had been thinking of late how they missed the old mother's sweet smile,
And wond'ring how they could have been so blind and unjust all the while;
They thought of their harsh, cruel words, and begged to atone for the past,
When swift o'er the heart of vain dreams swept the presence of death's chilling blast.

So into the chamber of death, one by one these sad children had crept,
As they in their childhood had done, when mother was tired and slept—
And peace, rich as then, came to each as they drank in her blessing, so deep
That, breathing into her life, she fell back in her last dreamless sleep.

And when o'er the hill from the poorhouse that mother is tenderly borne,
The life of her life, her loved children, tread softly and silently mourn;
For theirs is no rivulet sorrow, but deep as the ocean is deep,
And into our lives, with sweet healing, the balm of their bruising may creep.

For swift come the flashings of temper, and torrents of words come as swift,
Till out 'mong the tide-waves of anger, how often we thoughtlessly drift!
And heads that are gray with life's ashes, and feet that walk down 'mong the dead,
We send "o'er the hill to the poorhouse" for love, and it may be for bread.

Oh, when shall we value the living, while yet the keen sickle is stayed,
Nor slight the wild flower in its blooming till all its sweet life is decayed?
Yet often the fragrance is richest when poured from the bruised blossom's soul,
And "over the hill from the poorhouse" the rarest of melodies roll.

THE DYING COWBOY

By John R. Haynes.

Oh, once in my saddle,
Like you I went dashing;
Oh, once in my saddle
I used to be gay;
But I first took to drinking,
And then to card playing—
Got shot in my bosom
And now I must die.

Chorus.

Then beat your drum lowly,
Play the fife slowly
And play the dead march
As they carry me along.
Far away in the hillside
They'll pile the sod o'er me,
I am a poor cowboy
And know I've done wrong.

Go bring to my bedside
A crowd of young cowboys,
A crowd of young cowboys,
The dying boy said.
Go tell one and another
Before you go farther,
To quit their bold gambling
Before it's too late.

Go bring to my bedside
A cup of cold water,
A cup of cold water,
The dying boy said.
They gave him the water,
Some words he did mutter,
One sup, and the poor
Cowboy was dead.

A POD OF P'S.

By Helen Elizabeth Coolidge.

Let us use the first for Pluck;
Though without it we have luck,
Courage makes us ever sure,
To the end we shall endure.

Let us next, sweet Patience spell!
It possessing all is well—
Not so rough the onward way,
When her whispers we obey.

Perseverance spell we now,
Still with calm, unruffled brow;
Would we all endeavor ease,
We must keep this pod of p's.

POEMS WANTED

Mary Dow.

Just Plain Folks, to Mrs. W. S. Putnam, Stockton, N. Y.

Beautiful Isle of the Sea, to Alois Gillespie, Bluefield, W. Va.

The Drinking House Over the Way.

The Drunkard's Dream.

Child Defrauded of Childhood.

Let Truth and Wisdom Guide My Pen.

I Dream't That I Dwelt in Marble Halls.

Then You'll Remember Me.

Llewellyn Killing His Hound.

Face to Face.

In the Land of the Buffalo.

"Who's That Tapping at the Garden Gate?"

The Wreck of the Julie Plante.

In the Valley of the Moon.

Passing Through the Gate.

When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold.

The Silk Merchant's Daughter.

"Never Be Late to the Sunday School."

Fuller's Confession.

OH, BURY ME NOT IN THE DEEP, DEEP SEA

Oh, bury me not in the deep, deep sea!
The words came sad and mournfully
From the pallid lips of a youth who lay
On his cabin couch, at the close of day.
He had wasted and pined till o'er his brow
Death's shade had slowly passed, and now,
Where the land and his fond loved home was nigh,
They had gathered around him to see him die.

Oh, bury me not in the deep, deep sea,
Where the billowing shroud will sweep o'er me,
Where no light will break through the dark, cold wave,
And no sunshine rest upon my grave,
It matters not, I have oft been told,
Where the body shall lie when the heart is cold.
Yet grant, or, grant this boon to me,
Oh, bury me not in the deep, deep sea.

Oh, bury me where a mother's prayer
And a sister's tears will be mingled there.
It will be sweet, ere the heart's throb is o'er,
To know that its fountain will gush no more;
That those it so fondly hath yearned for will come
To plant the first wild flower of spring on my tomb.
Let me lie where those loved ones will weep over me.
Oh, bury me not in the deep, deep sea!

And there is another whose tears will be shed
For him who lies in a far ocean bed.
In hours that it pains me to think of now
She hath twined those locks and hath kissed this brow.
In the hair she hath wreathed shall the sea serpent hiss,
And the brow she hath pressed shall the cold waves kiss.
For the sake of that bright one that waiteth for me,
Oh, bury me not in the deep, deep sea!

She hath been in my dreams—his voice failed there,
They gave no heed to his dying prayer.
They have lowered him low o'er the vessel's side.
Above him has rolled the dark, cold tide,
Where to dip the light wings, the sea bird rests
And the blue waves dance o'er the ocean crest,
Where the billows bound, and the winds sport free,
They have buried him there in the deep, deep sea.

THE DOG

I've never known a dog to wag
His tail in glee he didn't feel,
Nor quit his old-time friend to tag
At some more influential heel.
The yellowest cur I ever knew
Was, to the boy who loved him, true.

I've never known a dog to show
Half-way devotion to his friend,
To seek a kinder man to know,
Or richer, but unto the end
The humblest dog I ever knew
Was, to the man that loved him, true.

I've never known a dog to fake
Affection for a present gain,
A false display of love to make
Some little favor to attain.
I've never known a Prince or Spot
That semed to be what he was not.

But I have known a dog to fight
With all his strength to shield his friend,
And whether wrong or whether right
To stick with him unto the end.
And I have known a dog to lick
The hand of him that men would kick.

And I have known a dog to bear
Starvation's pangs from day to day
With him who had been glad to share
His bread and meat along the way.
No dog, however mean or rude,
Is guilty of ingratitude.

The dog is listed with the dumb,
No voice has he to speak his creed,
His messages to humans come
By faithful conduct and by deed.
He shows, as seldom mortals do,
A high ideal of being true.

—Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

IN THE ONONDAGA VALE

In the vale of Onondaga
Stands an old brown cottage home,
Where in happy days of childhood
I oftentimes would roam.
Where with my sweetheart Nellie,
Perched upon the old fence-rail,
We would plan our future cottage
In the Onondaga vale.

Chorus.

Hand in hand we'd often wander
By the millstream in the dale,
O, the happy hours we'd squander
In the Onondaga vale.

To the old house by the wildwood
I took Nellie home one day
And our lives were bright and happy
As we passed the hours away.
Naught we thought of care or trouble
In that cottage in the dale,
For our life it was all sunshine
In the Onondaga vale.

In memory I wander back again,
To where the old house stood,
I see again the dear old home
Close by the shady wood.
But there is no one there to greet me,
And a marble shaft so pale,
Stands near where was the old home
In the Onondaga vale.

WOMEN CAN HARDLY BELIEVE

How Mrs. Hurley Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Eldon, Mo. — "I was troubled with displacement, inflammation and female weakness. For two years I could not stand on my feet long at a time and I could not walk two blocks without enduring cutting and drawing pains down my right side which increased every month. I have been at that time purple in the face and would walk the floor. I could not lie down or sit still sometimes for a day and a night at a time. I was nervous, and had very little appetite, no ambition, melancholy, and often felt as though I had not a friend in the world. After I had tried most every female remedy without success, my mother-in-law advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and gained in strength every day. I have now no trouble in any way and highly praise your medicine. It advertises itself."—Mrs. S. T. Hurley, Eldon, Missouri.

Remember, the remedy which did this was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For sale everywhere.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means have failed. Why don't you try it? Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY

Will you please publpish something about the Hudson Bay company in your columns?—W. W. Quill, Ga.

The Hudson Bay Company is the last of the great English commercial corporations. It was chartered May 2, 6170, by Charles II, and ceased to exercise its monopoly June 23, 1870, after 200 years of authority in the northern parts of North America. For many years after its foundation the French were in possession of Canada. The Northwest company of Montreal was a formidable rival from 1873 to 1821, when the younger company was merged in the older. The principal trade of the company was in furs. It originally possessed a proprietorship and a monopoly of trade throughout Rupert's Land as the land whose streams flow into Hudson Bay was called. In 1821 this jurisdiction, with the original authority to war and to govern savage nations, was extended to the Pacific, the authority for the new territory to last only for periods of 20 years by royal license. From 1849 to 1859 Vancouver Island was also leased to the company. After 1859 the company had no monopoly west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1868 the company was authorized by the British parliament to surrender its powers and rights to the crown and incorporate its territories with the Domonion of Canada. In 1869 this was carried out and the full transfer accomplished in 1870.

NAVY ENLISTMENT

What is required of a man who wishes to join the navy of the United States?—L. W., Yoder, Col.

The term of enlistment in the United States navy is four years except for boys under 18. They enlist for their minority with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over 18 are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian. But they are required to furnish a birth certificate or a verified written statement by parents or guardian as to their age. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under 17 can be enlisted except by special permission from the department at Washington.

You can obtain information regarding rates with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., by writing to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Permanent navy recruiting stations are scattered over the country.

MICA

Please give me some information about mica.—J. M. C., Cullowhu, N. C.

Mica is widely scattered in North America and Asia, especially India. Ruby-colored mica, no matter where found, is now called "Indian." Europe has no commercial supply. Deposits are most frequently found in pegmatite dikes varying in thickness from a few inches to several hundred feet and correspondingly in length. Many other minerals accompany it, especially quartz and feldspar, and the mica is scattered through the dike or vein, as the miners call it. Scarcely more than 10 per cent is commercially useful. A great shaft near Mt. Mitchell, in North Carolina, was found in 1869. This gave the first impulse to mining of mica in the United States. Mica lands in North Carolina became of great value, and this boom was quickly followed by the development of the industry in southern New Hampshire, and this in turn by important discoveries in the '80's in Canada and India. In Quebec, Ottawa and Perth and Renfrew counties, Ontario, the supply is of excellent quality, and hence is easily mined and cheap. Hindu labor and an excellent grade of mica make the output of Bengal, Bombay and the Madras presidency even cheaper. India gives the world one-half and Canada and the United States each about one-fourth of the entire supply. Everywhere the veins start near the surface, so that mining is simple. In North Carolina the mining is still unorganized, being done almost entirely by the farmers, with the simplest of tools.

In 1870 mica waste was first utilized by Frederick Beck, who introduced the use of ground mica as a coating for wall paper. Scrap mica, formerly worthless, rose to $17 a ton, and then gradually fell to $6 or $7. This branch of the business is confined to the United States. Since 1895 there has been a fresh use for mica as an insulator. For this purpose the sheets are split very thin and glued to cloth and then wound into rings for armatures. It is also valuable as a lubricant and as an absorbent of glycerin in making dynamite.

SIAMESE TWINS

Will you give a history of the Siamese twins in these columns?—A. C., Campbellsburg, Ind.

The Siamese twins were born April 15, 1811, and died January 17, 1874. Their birthplace was in Siam, but they died in North Carolina. The name was given to two individuals of Chinese extraction, named Chang and Eng. In 1829 they were brought to the United States and were used for exhibition down near Mt. Airy, in North Carolina, and took up the occupation of farmers. They differed widely in appearance, character and strength, performed their physical functions separately, and were addicted to different habits, Chang being intemperate and irritable, Eng sober and patient. Both were married and had large families of children, a number of whom died young, but showed no malformations at all.

EARLY LONDON

I would like to know how old London is and what its early history was.—J. D. D., Keener, Ala.

It is believed that London was occupied by the Celtic Britons before the arrival of the Romans, but it was not until the Roman era that the city became a place of importance. There were probably two Roman Londons, the first destroyed by Boadicea and probably consisting of the area extending from near the Tower on the east by the course of the Langbourne on the north, by the course of the Walbrook on the west, and the Thames on the south; the second probably the same as the mediaeval walled city. The Roman walls were destroyed by the Danes and restored by King Alfred. London assumed a certain amount of independence after the Romans left Britain, and throughout the Anglo-Saxon period it appears to have supported the monarch who was acceptable to the rest of the kingdom. Alfred was the first king who seems to have comprehended the importance of London as a military stronghold. In the years 764, 798 and 801 the city suffered from fires. Later it was sacked by the Danes, who obtained a considerable settlement in Southwark and on the western boundary of the city beyond the Ludgate. At the time William the Conqueror invaded England, London treated with this warrior and finally submitted to his rule. William then built his stronghold, the beginnings of the Tower of London. He then granted the city its ancient rights by a charter, which is still preserved. When Henry I. came to the throne, London received a new charter, and under the Plantagenets the grants increased considerably, while its municipal privileges were made the standard for governing the many municipal boroughs in the provinces.

CAUSES OF WAR

Will you please give through the columns of the Question Bureau the causes for the European war and the demands Austria-Hungary made upon Servia?—W. S., Braemer, Tenn.

The grievances which led to the present conflict in Europe are as follows: The ultimatum served by Austria and rejected in part by Servia calls for the punishment of those persons involved in the plot to kill the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort; the suppression of societies which are engaged in fomenting rebellion in Bosnia; and official disavowal of any part in an anti-Austrian propaganda.

The murderer of the archduke confessed that from Major Milan Bribitehevitch, at one time an officer in the Austrian army, he obtained bombs and revolvers from the Servian arsenal at Kragnuyevatz. This was an additional cause for Austria's rage.

What Austria is really seeking is to prevent a pan-Slavic union and a revolt in the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were given to Austria, though nominally they were still under Turkish suzerainty.

Austria seeks a pathway to the Aegean Sea, and would have accomplished this and have prevented the Serbs from getting a foothold on the coast, but the Balkan war prevented this. Austria is charged with causing Ferdinand of Austria to attack Servia in the second Balkan war, and at that time Austria took a strip of territory between Montenegro and Servia, which had been a Turkish possession until the war of 1912.

In the ultimatum Austria-Hungary sent to Servia in July, 1914, the former nation demanded that punishment be meted out immediately to the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and that Servia suppress at once all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country. Servia was given 48 hours for consideration. She replied within the time limit and agreed to Austria's demands except that to allow Austrian officials to lead in punishing the murderers.

ANTONIO STRADIVARI

Please give something about the life of Stradivari, the maker of violins, and tell about the violins he made.—E. F., White, Swan, Wash.

Antonio Stradivari, the Italian violin maker, was born in 1649 and died in 1737. He was the pupil of Nicoli Amati, in whose employment he remained until about 1679, when he began making violins on his own account. He settled the typical pattern of the Cremona violin, and his instruments, for tone and finish, have never yet been excelled. His improvements consisted chiefly in lowering the height of the arch of the belly, in making the four corner blocks more massive, in giving greater curvature to the middle ribs, in altering the setting of the sound holes, and in making the scroll more massive and prominent He reached his greatest perfection in his art about 1714. He also made many other kinds of musical instruments, but it is on his violins of all kinds that his fame rests.

There are many so-called Stradivari violins in existence, but few, if any f them, are genuine.

Old Stradivari made instruments from 1666 to 1737, the actual number amounting to 1,116, of which 540 violins, 12 violas and 50 violincellos are known today, while there are traces of over 100 more. Some of these old instruments have brought fabulous prices. One is said to have sold for $10,000. There is always a question, however, about the genuineness of a violin that is labeled and dated back to the time when Stradivari was making violins.

OKLAHOMA LANDS

Please give a short description of the public lands in Texas and Oklahoma and how one can communicate with the government land agents.—C. N. Mannington, W. Va.

There are no public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the state of Texas.

In Oklahoma there are 42,353 acres of surveyed public lands and no unsurveyed. The soil of this state is very fertile in the river valleys, being mixed with a rich black alluvium, a contrast to the red clay and rock formation of the uplands. The soil in much of the state is suitable for agricultural purposes and does not need any fertilizer at present. Wheat and corn are now the chief products, with cotton easily cultivated, the yield per acre excelled only by Texas. In 1910 the number of farms irrigated was 137 or 5,402 acres, although the area which the irrigation was capable of supplying was 7,411 acres.

Government land offices in Oklahoma are located in Guthrie and Woodward.

VETERINARY COLLEGES

Noticing a request in the Question Bureau for a list of veterinary colleges in the United States which the Bureau could not answer because it had no such list, C. F., of Marion, Mich., is kind enough to send in a list for the benefit of the inquirer, for which the Bureau wants to thank him.

The following is the list of accredited veterinary colleges in the United States, graduates of which are eligible for the civil service examination for the position of veterinary inspector in the department of agriculture:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine; Chicago Veterinary College; Cincinnati Veterinary College; Colorado State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine; George Washington University, College of Veterinary Medicine; Grand Rapids Veterinary College; Indiana Veterinary College; Iowa State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine; Kansas City Veterinary College; Kansas State Agricultural College, Veterinary Department; McKillip Veterinary College; New York-American Veterinary College; New York State Veterinary College; Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine; St. Joseph Veterinary College; San Francisco Veterinary College; State College of Washington, Veterinary Department; Terre Haute Veterinary College; United States College of Veterinary Surgeons; University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine; University of Toronto, Ontario Veterinary College, to include only those graduated during or prior to 1897.

Graduates of the following named colleges, which are not now in session, will be admitted to examinations: Columbian University, Veterinary School, Washington, D. C.; Harvard University, School of Veterinary Medicine, Boston, Mass.; McGill University, Veterinary Department, Montreal, Canada; National Veterinary College, Washington, D. C.

Graduates of the following named foreign colleges will be admitted to examinations: Glasgow Veterinary College, Glasgow, Scotland; Royal Veterinary College, London, England; Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland; Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland; The New Veterinary College, Liverpool, England; Veterinary College of Lemberg, Austria; University of Melbourne, Veterinary School, Melbourne, Australia.

DECORATION DAY

I would like to know the origin of Decoration day.—M. J. L., Stonington, Del.

Decoration day is a holiday observed in many states as an occasion for decorating the graves of soldiers killed in the civil war, whether in national or private cemeteries. The custom originated with the southern states and was copied scatteringly and on different dates in some northern states, all in the spring. On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order appointing May 30 of that year for Grand Army services in so decorating graves. The states which observe the day have adopted it singly, there being no national law on the subject.

ARK OF THE COVENANT

Please tell something about the ark of the covenant in the columns of the Question Bureau—E. A. B., Romine, Kentucky.

The ark of the covenant was an oblong box of acacia wood, two and one-half cubits long by one and one-half deep and wide, overlaid with gold with a rim of molding around the top. Golden rings were placed at each corner for the staves that were used in carrying it. A solid gold plate called the Mercy seat with two cherubim of gold at each end covered its lid. The ark led the way through the wilderness, at the crossing of the Jordan and in the march around the walls of Jericho. Joshua took it to Gilgal and finally to Shiloh. Authorities say it was captured in battle by the Philistines, who were forced to return it. David then removed it from Kirjathjearim to Jerusalem.

It is claimed by authorities that Solomon then placed the ark in the Temple and its subsequent history is unknown unless certain works imply its presence in Jerusalem in the prophet's day. Shishak may have taken it. There are different versions as to what finally became of the ark.

THE CRUSADES

I would like to know something about the crusades and the years the different crusades were started.—I. J. D., Hallis, N. C.

In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Christian countries of Europe engaged in what is known as the crusades. They were expeditions which sought to recover Palestine from the Mussulmans. Previous to the time the true crusades were engaged in unorganized armies of the Christians had made the attempt at various times. One of 40,000 men, women and children under Peter the Hermit, was routed by the Turks in 1096, while another of 200,000 was cut to pieces. As a result of the preaching of Peter six armies of 600,000 soldiers under Godfrey of Bouillon, set forth for Constantinople in 1095, crossed into Syria, took Antioch after a siege of seven months, and took Jerusalem in 1099 with a force reduced to 40,000. Godfrey was elected king of Jerusalem. Edessa, Antioch and Jerusalem resisted the attacks of the Mohammedans until 1144 when the Emir of Mosul conquered Edessa and massacred its Christian inhabitants.

The second crusade was preached by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, and in 1147 two armies, numbering 1,200,000 men, set out for Jerusalem. Louis VII., king of France, and Conrad III., emperor of Germany, commanded them. Through the treachery of the Greek emperor, Michael Comnenus, this expedition was a complete failure, and neither army saw the Holy Land.

The third crusade occurred after Saladin, sultan of Egypt, invaded Palestine and took Jerusalem in 1187. Frederick Barbarossa, emperor of Germany, commanded this crusade together with Philippe Auguste, king of France, and Richard Cour de Lion, king of England. Though the crusaders were not united in motive they gained some important victories and the crusade ended when Saladin agreed in a treaty to lay no taxes on Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem.

In 1195 Henry VI. of Germany undertook a crusade but his death resulted in the project being abandoned.

Pope Innocent III., in 1203, instituted the fourth crusade, but it turned from its course to take possession of the Byzantine empire, and never reached Palestine.

Frederick II. of Germany led the fifth crusade in 1228. He became master of Palestine and was crowned king of Jerusalem.

The Turks having again seized Jerusalem in 1239 a sixth crusade was undertaken under Thibaud, count of Champagne. The Holy Land was surrounded nominally. A new race of Turks burned and pillaged Jerusalem in 1244.

Louis IX. of France, known as Saint Louis, headed the seventh crusade which set out in 1249. The sultan of Egypt badly defeated this army and Louis was made a prisoner. He obtained his freedom by paying a large ransom.

In 1270 the same Louis assumed the leadership of the eighth and last crusade. Louis died of the plague at Carthage, and Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., of England, took command. Nothing of importance was accomplished, and in July of 1272, Edward returned to England with the last of the crusaders.

MISCELLANEOUS

G. R. F., Double Springs, Ala.—As we are not in the assaying business it would be impossible to tell you what minerals were contained in your ore.

G. W. K., New Canton, Ill.—We would not know where you could get the book written by Peter Cartwright which you wish unless it would be at some good book store.

W. F. N., Grand Lodge, Mich.—The religion of former Gov. Osborne of Michigan is Presbyterian.

G. I. A., Sapulpa, Okla.—In some states soldiers and sailors of the United States are exempt from paying taxes.

M. R. M., Rock Island, Tenn.—Our rules prohibit us from giving addresses of any firms.

R. B., Tekonsha, Mich.—Ask some lawyer for the answer to your question.

THIS FAMILY SERVES BOTH SIDES IN EUROPEAN WAR

Details of a curious family complication come from St. Gal, Switzerland. A naturalized Swiss citizen, German by birth, is married to a Hungarian. His brother-in-law is fighting against the Servians and the husband of his sister-in-law is fighting against the Austrians. Of the man's two brothers, one is in a Prussian regiment and the other is serving France under General Gallieni.

ORNAMENT FLOUR SACKS

Artists of Belgium and Belgian women are busily engaged in painting and embroidering thousands of empty flour sacks sent to Belgium full of flour or grain by the American relief committee. These will be sent to the United States as a tribute to American helpfulness.

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NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF JULY

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

Of all the seven planets, there is not one whose position in the heavens now brings it within the limits of our evening star map. This is the only month of the year in which this unusual condition is presented. The observer who wishes to see at one time as many as possible of the bright worlds which circle about the sun must now go out in the morning an hour or less before sunrise. Then he will see the great Jupiter shining in the southwest, Mars high in the heavens in the southeast, and Venus and Mercury close to the ground in the east, both so nearly lost in the sun's rays that they can be viewed for a few minutes only in the early dawn. The planetless condition of the evening heavens will last, however, for but this single month. On July 31 Jupiter will rise but 17 minutes later than 9 o'clock, and for the rest of the year this beautiful world will shine out brightly in our southern skies.

The July Stars.

There is no part of the heavens which is more beautiful or more filled with objects of interest than the southern and southeastern sky of this month. First is the brilliant Scorpio, with its red Antares. To the right of this there will at once be seen the two stars of the Balance and the bright, bluish Spica, while so high above that they are now almost in the zenith is that bright and interesting train of five striking groups which is led by Bootes and ended by the Northern Cross.

All of these groups the observer will have but little difficulty in tracing out, but the stars of the great area extending almost from Arcturus to Sagittarius and from Hercules to Scorpio are far less conspicuous. These form the Serpent and the Serpent-holder. The former is a long, winding constellation whose head is the interesting group of some 15 or 20 stars at A, Figure 1, and whose winding body extends first downward and then upward along the exact center of the Milky Way, until the tip of the tail is reached.

The Serpent-holder is represented as an old man whose head is at E and whose feet are at F, and who holds the writhing Serpent in his two hands at the pairs of stars, B and C.

There is a special pleasure in tracing out and becoming familiar with these faint groups, and often their outlines are more perfect and there are more objects of interest within their boundaries than is the case with the few very brilliant constellations with which nearly everyone is familiar. But to study these more hidden beauties of the heavens the observer must be sure to select a dark night, when the moon is absent, and to go away from city or other official lights. It is only then that the wonderful beauty and infinite complexity of the heavens will appear to him.

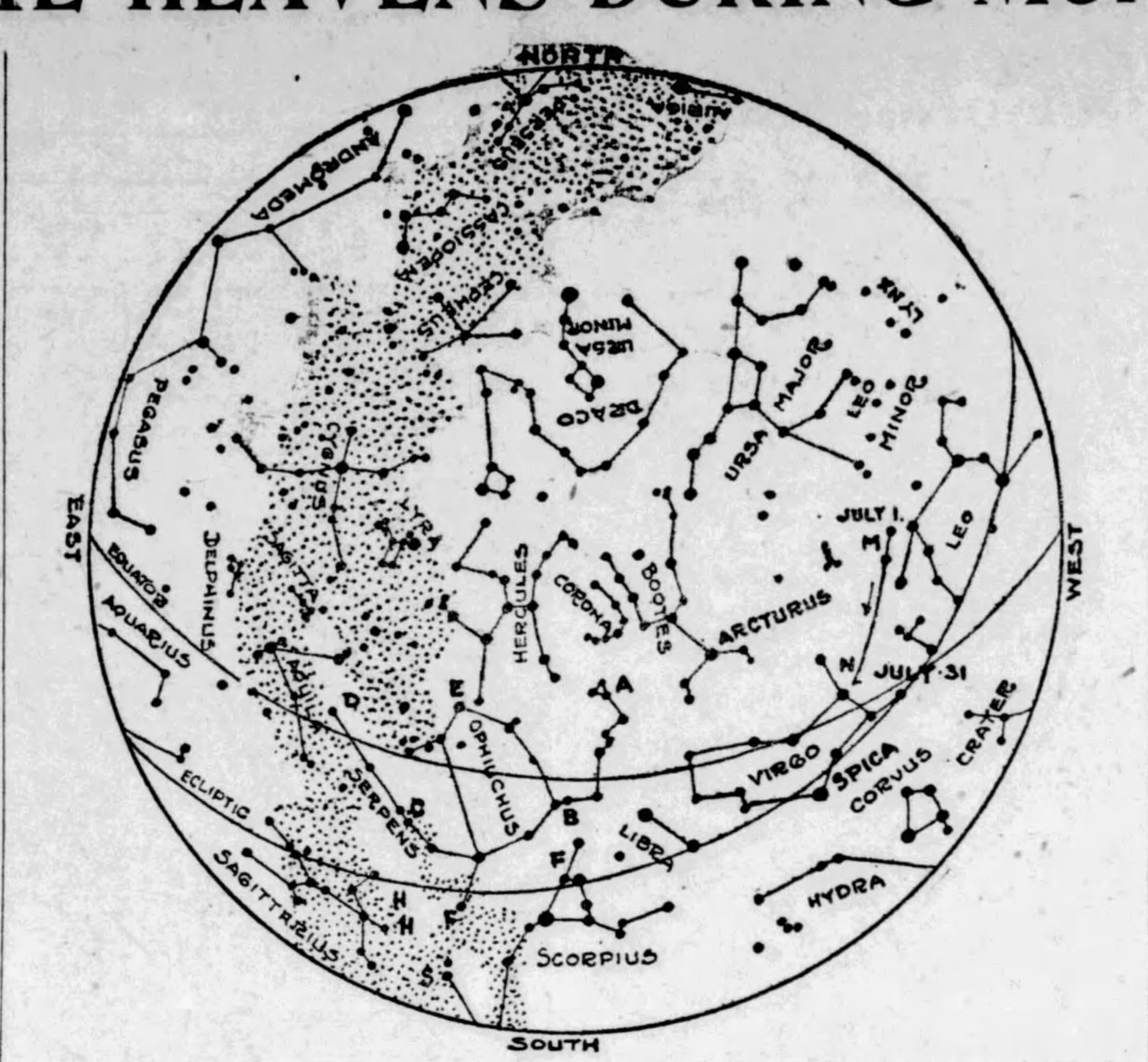


Figure 1—The Constellations, July 1, 9 p. m. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold East below; if facing west hold West below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

The whole Summer Branch of the Milky Way is now well up from the ground, and this will repay many hours of exploration with a small telescope. Its wide southern portion is remarkably filled with star clouds and streams, alternating with vacant regions from which the suns seem to have been swept away to be heaped together elsewhere. This whole region, and especially the lower part of Ophiuchus, is remarkable for the great number of round, compact star clusters which it contains; but these are nearly all so faint, probably on account of their enormous distance from us, that they appear merely as filmy patches of light in a small telescope.

The Comets Now in the Heavens.

The first comet of the present year has been approaching the earth and sun so rapidly that it will be just visible to the eye throughout the present month. Unfortunately, however, its motion carries it so very far below the celestian equator that during this, its time of greatest brightness, it is wholly invisible to northern observers. At the beginning of July it is, in fact, very close to the South Pole of the heavens. From here it will move rapidly northward, traversing the whole length of the constellation Eridanus, and finally crossing the celestial equator and entering the borders of Taurus in next Jenuary. It will be in reasonably good position for northern observation after next November, but by that time it will have diminished to the ninth magnitude and will continue to grow steadily fainter.

This comet is one of those which, being originally little nebulous clouds far out of space, came to feel the gravitational pull of our sun and to fall toward that body. Since both the cloud and our sun are rushing through space, the chance of an actual collision occurring is almost infinitely small. The comet will, in fact, miss the sun, but swing around that body and, if undisturbed by the pull of any of the planets, will recede into space, never to be seen by us again.

The present comet will attain its nearest approach to the sun on July 18. The most interesting observation connected with it thus far is the discovery that during May its mass disrupted, probably under the tidal and electrical forces of the sun toward which it is falling, and that four masses broke away from the main head and are now receding from this at the rate of about 2,000 miles a day. It is believed that it is from comets which are thus broken up and whose substance is distributed for a great distance along their paths that the shooting-star streams are formed. If this is so, then whenever we have a shower of shooting stars, it is because our earth plows through a great stream of meteoric particles which were formerly gathered more closely together into the cloud form which we call a comet.

The further behavior of this new body as it approaches the sun will be watched with the greatest interest. It is indeed unfortunate that just at this critical time it will not be visible from our northern observatories.

Another most interesting comet was rediscovered in April. This body, upon its first approach to the sun, was disturbed in its motion by Jupiter, and so forced to follow the closed path shown in Figure 2. It passes completely around the orbit in five years ten months. Its last return was in 1909, and it has appeared altogether six times since its first discovery. As the path of this body is so accurately known, its apparent position among the stars can be computed for any time with great accuracy. It was searched for this year by means of a delicate photograph plate, and when it finally had approached near enough to impress its image upon this plate it was found to be in practically the exact position which was predicted. This comet will remain in our northern heavens throughout the month, moving along the path M N, Figure 1, but it will remain a very faint object. It will pass nearest the sun on September 1.

A third, very faint periodic comet was discovered in May, in the constellation Pisces, so that altogether there are three comets now visible in the sky.

The Planets in July.

Mercury, which came to conjunction on June 26, will reach its greatest distance west of the sun on July 18, and may then be seen in the early morning sky for 1½ hours before sunrise.

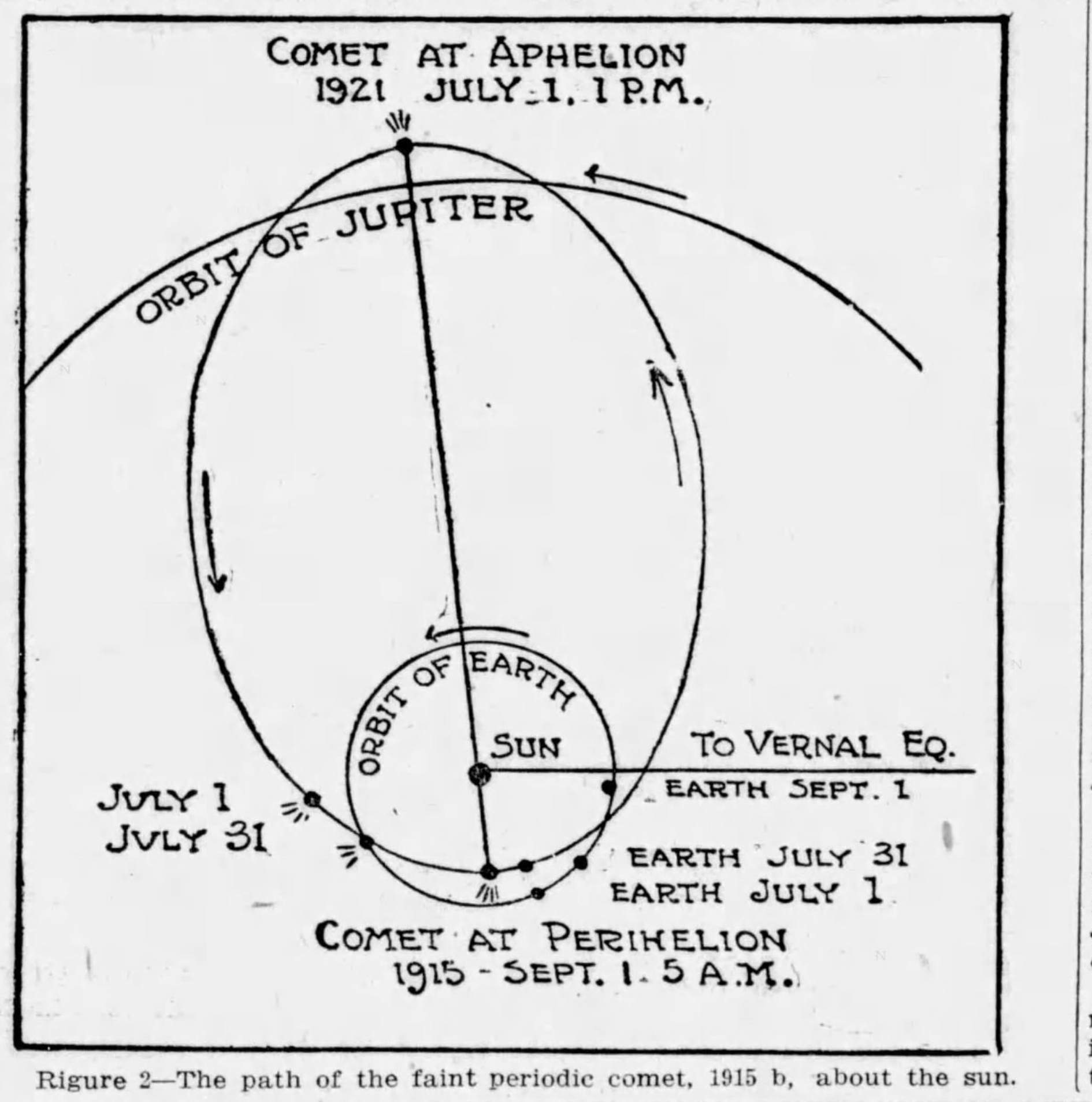
Venus also rises 1½ hours before sunrise on July 1, but this time is diminished to 40 minutes by July 31. This planet is rapidly becoming last in the sun's rays and will be practically invisible after the midde of the month.

Mars in in Taurus, between the Pleiades and the Hyades. It rises three hours before the sun on July 1, and this time is increased to three hours 35 minutes by July 31. This planet is drawing steadily nearer the earth, and now shines in the morning sky with the brightness of a first magnitude star.

Jupiter is conspicuous in the southeast after midnight. It rises at 11 hours 20 P. M. on July 1, and at 9 hours 17 minutes on July 31.

Saturn entered the morning sky on June 28, and throughout the month remains too near the sun to be observed.

On July 5, at 4 p. m., our earth reaches its greatest distance from the sun of the present year. At this time we will be 3,112,100 miles farther away from the sun than we were at the time of our nearest approach on January 2 last.



Rigure 2—The path of the faint periodic comet, 1915 b, about the sun.

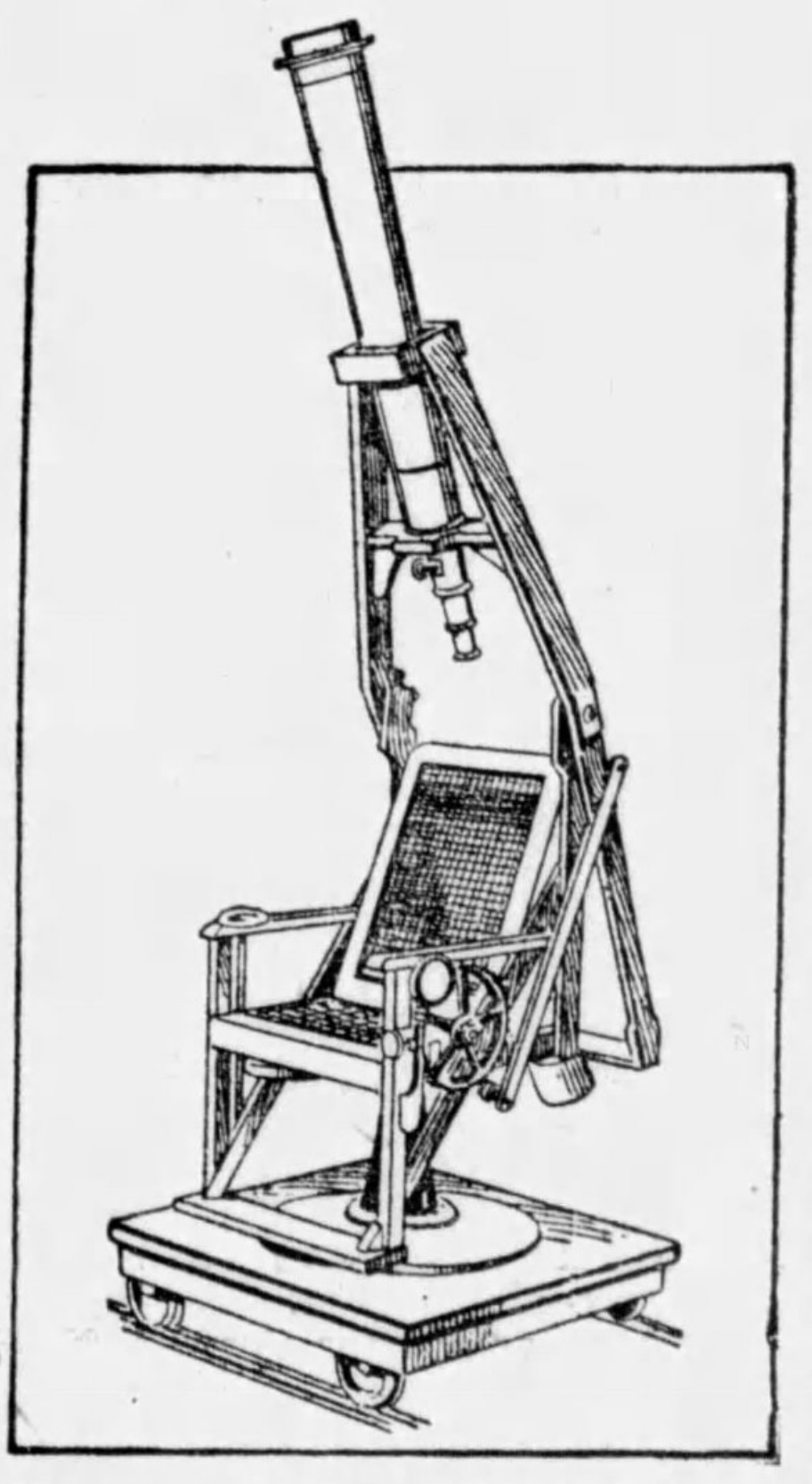


Figure 3—"A Comet Seeker." A form of small telescope with which the observer sweeps over the sky, hour after hour, and night after night, in the hope of discovering a new comet.

QUAKE LAYS LOW CALIFORNIA TOWN

Five Killed and $1,000,000 Loss Caused by Shocks on Mexican Border.

When an earthquake shook up the Imperial Valley of California the night of June 22, five persons were killed, and the valley's cluster of towns suffered an estimated damage of $1,000,000 but the great irrigation system which transformed the valley from a desert to a fertile farming country was left almost undamaged.

El Centro, Cal., suffered more than any other town. The five killed were caught in falling walls at Mexicali, just across the border, and martial law was proclaimed there.

The earthquake extended over a period from 8:02 p. m. to 9:40 p. m. with a few slight tremors felt early the next morning. The walls of many of the brick buildings in El Centro were cracked and all the windows in town were broken. Industrial plants were put out of commission by the dislodging of masonry and fire which followed the quake.

The seismic disturbance is believed to have originated somewhere in the old volcanoes of the Cocopah mountains, the granite backbone of Lower California. The roar of the quake below the border was the first warning the people of the valley had. The first shock was the most severe. It was followed by two others.

After the first shock the stricken towns were in darkness, except for the light furnished by blazing buildings. The greatest confusion reigned everywhere. Ranchers and city residents who had homes last night, found themselves today in open fields, beside roadways or irrigation ditches.

Worst Below the Border.

As far as can be learned, the shocks were severest down at and below the border. The towns of Calipatria and Niland appear to have been injured less than the towns in the south end of the valley. The earthquake extended all the way to Yuma, Ariz. The duration of the first shock was about 30 seconds. This was followed half an hour later by another shock, almost as severe as the first.

On either side of El Centro business streets are ruined buildings, some completely razed, others opened by gaping holes. Broken glass of the display windows covers the sidewalks. In the gutters are the bricks and debris fallen from above. The streets are closed to automobiles, and pedestrians are warned to keep in the center of the street. On the lawns in the residence district are the cots of residents with only the sky as a roof.

The great irrigation system which transforms the desert into an immense farming region was spared. No reports have been received from damage anywhere along the levee system which protects the lands lying below sea level from the encroachment of the Colorado river.

The first shock came at 8:02. It was slow and prolonged. A moment later came a short and sharp trembler. An ensuing explosion in the warehouse of the Delta Mercantile Co. lighted the entire countryside. A two-story structure caved into a drug store filled with people. All raced to the street. Every building was disgorging similarly. In the residences dishes, cupboards and all movable furniture was tumbled about.

MANY SHEEP SHORN

The number of sheep estimated to have been shorn last season in Australia and New Zealand was 109,692,264, which produced seven pounds and twelve ounces each head, including lambs, as against seven pounds for the previous season.

WOULD NOT KILL

A Washington reformer and hostess carries an aversion to killing so far that she will not wear leather shoes, nor will she serve fish upon her table. Her gloves are always of silk, and she wears rubber soles exclusively. Fur and feathers are also taboo.

BEET RECORDS BROKEN

Sugar beets worth several millions of dollars will be harvested in Ohio this year, according to recent reports. Last year there were 2,712 growers in 14 northwestern Ohio counties. They harvested 20,000 acres, or 219,000 tons of sugar beets, valued at $1,084,000. This year there are 3,795 growers with 30,000 acres planted.

FAR HORIZONS==An Editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger

The man without a hobby is to be pitied. The mere money-grubber cannot understand the sort of person in whom the pulse of the explorer stirs. What does it mean that crowds flock to see the moving pictures of a lecturer who has come back from distant parts of the earth? That many thousands take magazines of travel-pictures, and find pleasure in the illustrated prospectuses of steamship lines even when they have no money for the fare, and read books against the time when it may, by some happy break of the luck, be their privilege to see the places the cold type tells about?

Surely the significance of all this is that most people seek an avocation apart from the vocation, and look for reuvenating changes quite outside the routine that earns a livelihood. The teacher is aware that if she can in vacation time get away from the schoolroom into another atmosphere she and her pupils alike will gain. She will be more valuable to herself and to others.

To some it will seem a waste of time to climb mountains. Yet some have found their inspiration not merely by looking unto the hills but by vigorous athletic exercise among them. What is the practical benefit of such a trip as Sir Douglas Mawson's into the Antarctic continent? Such a question is asked by those who must appraise everything in terms of yardstick and dollar-mark. Is the imaginative stimulus nothing? Not long ago all the civilized world was stirred by the controversy as to the attainment of the North Pole. To a number of persons the fact that somebody reached or did not reach the frigid end of the earth's axis was a matter of the most trivial concern. But all over the world, in all times, men have lifted their heads from their work and drawn breath with shining eyes as they heard of those who did these "useless" things.

It is only when the far horizon is made the excuse for dodging the nearer duty that it becomes immoral to go in quest of it. What joy can a man who knows he has robbed widows and orphans by persuading them into fraudulent investments get by a motor tour in the Pacific States? A guilty conscience is the unwelcome guest that is ever with him. The obsessing haze of tormenting thought is over every dawn and sunset. He cannot have a good time, any more than Macbeth could enjoy the banquet where the dead rose up and accused him. The full benefit of travel only comes to him who is not running away from anything, but fulfilling what—as nearly as he can tell—is the pattern of his destiny.

When the "red gods" call one must make sure that the yielding to the lure is not a mere selfish Bohemian evasion of duty. If our business holds us closely to the place where we are, there is no ban upon the imagination to prevent building an earthly paradise of fancy. Foreign travel is undoubtedly most enjoyed by those for whom the delight has been deferred through years of thoughtful laying-by and studious anticipation. Books have been consulted, maps examined, lecturers heard, letters received and talks held with those who have been there. When finally the ship weighs anchor the traveler moves among names and places that for years have been household words. The printed text comes alive. The world is seen after all to be only the extension of one's own dooryard, and the high mountains are but a larger rooftree.

LEMBERG FALLS IN TEUTON HANDS

Galician Capital Lost by Russians After Violent Conflict ==Is Military Base.

Official announceemnt of the recapture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was made June 23. It was taken by the second army of the Teutonic allies after a violent fight. Vienna celebrated the capture of the Galician city from the Russians by flying flags from nearly every house, while the municipal authorities proclaimed a public holiday.

The enthusiasm over Lemberg is greater than that over Przemysl because of the sentiment attached to the Galician capital. It is a seat of art and learning and before the war had a population of about 170,000.

From a military viewpoint the recapture of Lemberg is of vast importance to the Teuton troops. Controlling a network of railways, it is of the highest value to the army holding it. It is believed that the army which took the city also captured a vast quantity of supplies, as the Russians had been using Lemberg as their main base since its occupation early in the war.

Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was occupied by the Russians on September 2, 1914, about one month after the outbreak of hostilities, in the course of the early Russian drive into Austria. It has, therefore, been in Russian control for over nine months.

For the past 20 days, since the Austro-Germans took Przemysl from the forces of Emperor Nicholas, it has been the objective of fierce and concentrated atacks on the part of the Teutonic allies. Their success will have a far-reaching political effect, as the driving out of the Russians from Galicia is counted upon to help maintain the status quo in the Balkans.

The capture of Lemburg was one of the earliest important successes of the Russians. Following it, they pushed onward rapidly through Galicia. The high-water mark of the invasion found almost all the province in their hands. They approached within striking distance of Cracow, at the western end of the province close to the German frontier; stormed the heights and passes of the Carpathian mountains, which separate Galicia from Hungary; and to the east swept down through the crownland of Bukowina to the Rumanian frontier.

All this has been changed by the steady succession of Austro-German victories of the last few weeks. The change began with the launching of the great drive from Cracow eastward. Great numbers of German troops were sent to assist the Austrians, as well as a vast amount of field artillery. The use of artillery by the Teutonic allies has been described by correspondents as on a scale never before undertaken. Its effectiveness was relatively increased by the shortage of shells on the part of the Russians, which is believed to have contributed largely to the weakening of their resistance.

The Austro-German armies pushed forward westward through Galicia, recapturing Przemysl June 3, and then, without pause, struck at Lemberg from the south and west. At no point were the Russians able to withstand the terrific bombardment directed at their positions, and even the line of defenses near Grodek, 16 miles west of Lemberg, which is of great natural strength, proved to be untenable. With Lemberg now in her hands, Austria has reclaimed virtually the whole province of Galicia. The fighting in this campaign has been of unusual intensity, with heavy losses. The figures of killed, wounded and captured, as given out in Austrian, German and Russian official statements, run into the hundreds of thousands.

Russia had made plans for permanent occupation of Galicia, bringing in officials to set up civil administration in the territory as fast as it was taken. Lemberg was rechristened Lvov, the old Russian-Polish name. Although founded in the thirteenth century, it is of modern appearance, and is known for its imposing buildings. The city is protected by outlying forts, although its defenses are much inferior to those of Przemysl.

PATRIOTS SHOW FLAGS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Thousands Have Taken Advantage of Blade's Special Offer.

The American nation is celebrating its adherance to the idea of absolute peace with all the world. Everywhere there are demonstrations in behalf of neutrality and to show that we stand before all the world as a great exponent of freedom.

We do not believe in bloodshed. We do not believe in anything that brings sadness and woe to our citizens and their families. We revere the American Flag as our symbol of ideal peace. Millions of American homes have raised "Old Glory" above their roofs and the Star Spangled Banner stands out against the blue of Heaven for all the world to witness. You should have a flag. Have you secured yours yet? Show your patriotism. Show your idealism. Show your faith in our President. The Blade will sell you a big 5 x 8 feet flag for only 98c post paid, thus saving you at least 65c. Or you may have a smaller flag, 3 x 5 feet, for 49c post paid.

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U.S. OFFICIALS ARREST HUERTA

Many Others May Be Taken in an Effort to Nip Alleged New Revolt.

Washington, June 28.—Inside details of the plot to restore a Huerta regime in Mexico, nipped in the bud by the United States, began trickling out today through the net of official secrecy while General Huerta and his chief lieutenant, Pacual Orozco, are under federal detention at El Paso.

Other Mexicans, nearly of score of whom had a part in the plot that failed, and probably some Americans, are under surveillance by the department of justice.

Secretary Lansing conferred today with Assistant Attorney General Warren, and it became apparent that the department of justice intends to sift the case to find the backers of the new revolution. Where the trail might lead in the United States is only a matter of conjecture. All officials were steadfastly silent on that feature, but it is generally believed by those in close touch with Mexican affairs that the group was to have the financial support of some prominent American interests.

Huerta Aid Declined.

Official information was disclosed that weeks ago Huerta, in apparent seclusion at his country place on Long Island, offered his services to General Iturbide, one of the exile colony in New York, and at the same time sent an emissary to Washington to ask if he would be persona grata to this government if he took a part in Mexican affairs.

Iturbide declined Huerta's company and simultaneously Washington sent word to the former dictator that he would be persona non grata—decidedly so.

Immediately thereafter, the official advices here say, Huerta renewed his offer to Iturbide, with a modified proposal that Iturbide accept Huerta's aid without Huerta's leadership, but with co-operation of his associates. This last offer, officials say, and diplomatists with Mexican interests who have been keeping themselves informed say, Iturbide accepted.

In view of this information, officials are puzzled to know just how much of an active part Huerto intended to take in a movement on Mexican soil, although they have no doubt that at least he intended to take charge of affairs on the border.

Junta at El Paso.

In that connection, it is known that for weeks a party of prominent Mexicans, styled by the Carranza and Villa adherents "Huertaistas," and "ceintificos," have been maintaining an active junta in El Paso, in constant communication with General Huerta and other members of the exile colony in New York, and maintained among themselves the form of a provisional government, with a president and members of a cabinet. Advices to Mexicans here have continually indicated that the junta was planning some definite move.

Secretary Lansing disclosed today that the initiative had been taken by the department of justice. He declined to say whether any consideration of American policy was involved but it is known authoritatively that the United States intends that no more revolutionary elements shall be introduced into the Mexican situation, and that, as far as possible, there will be vigorous prosecution of all other Mexicans who may be planning to set afoot military expeditions from the United States.

Assistant Attorney General Watson made it clear that the agencies of the department of justice are being directed not alone against Huerta and Orozco, but against all other offenders affiliated with all Mexican factions, who now are under indictment. Officials of the department of justice were much surprised to learn that Huerta and Orozco had been released on bail, and ordered that a close watch be kept on them.

GETS AN ORDER FOR 5,000,000 SHELLS

Canadian Company Secures Largest Contract.

New York, June 28.—Wilson W. Butler, vice president of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, and the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., who arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the steamship Philadelphia, declared that while abroad he closed a contract in Petrograd for 5,000,000 artillery shells. He asserted this is one of the largest contracts ever granted by Russia for foreign-made ammunition. The shells will be manufactured in Canada and will be delivered to the order of the Russian government at Canadian ports.

While in England Mr. Butler conferred with the Booth committee, an advisory organization to the war department. He said that he objected to England's efforts to draw upon Canada and other colonies for a large supply of skilled labor.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

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Law Under Which Gen. Huerta is Held

The sections of the penal code declared to be applicable to the case of Huerta and Orozco are as follows:

"Section 10. Whoever, within the territory of jurisdiction of the United States, enlists or enters himself, or hires or retains another person to enlist or enter himself to go beyond the limit of jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the services of any foreign prince or state, colony, district, or people as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, and privateer, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years.

"Section 13. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares the means of any military expedition or enterprise to be carried from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be fined not more than $3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years."

CARRANZA LOSES CAPITAL ATTACK

Army Under Gen. Gonzales is Driven Back by the Zapatistas.

Washington, June 25.—That General Pablo Gonzales and his Carranzista army sent to occupy Mexico City, were repulsed by a heavy artillery fire from the Zapatista defenders of the capital and forced to retreat some distance from the outskirts of the capital, was the news received in Washington from reliable sources today.

Communication with Mexico City has been cut off since June 18, when Gen. Gonzales, the Carranza commander, cut the wires to Vera Cruz at Otumba, 25 miles east from the capital. Consular advices from Vera Cruz today said the wires were still down and it was improbable that communication would be restored until the Carranza forces entered the city.

Vera Cruz dispatches to the Carranza agency here have insisted Gonzales was delaying his occupation "to save the city from the horrors of attack," and had been ordered to exhaust every means to induce the Villa-Zapata troops to withdraw without resistance.

The Carranza war department urges that the Red Cross relief expedition be delayed until after the occupation of the capital. Gen. Carranza has promised full co-operation with it.

The administration has been fairly sickened by the details of a report from the American Red Cross which was laid before President Wilson before his departure for Cornish, N. H. The President will study the details of the report while he is at his summer home.

The report includes a general statement preceding details of conditions in Mexico which has stirred administration officials greatly. This official statement puts the lie to protestations from both Villa and Carranza sources.

BELGIANS TAKE TOWN IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Havre, June 24.—The Belgian minister for colonies announced last night that a Belgian column had captured Kissegnies, in German East Africa. The place fell in a surprise attack.

First Picture of Man Who Started World War

WOGO TANKOSITSCH

While emperors, kings, czars and presidents have been publishing various colored books telling who started the war now raging in Europe, this little man, about whom little has been written and little known, has managed to keep out of the limelight, yet he really precipitated the giant struggle. Wogo Tankositsch is his name, and he is the man who hatched the plot resulting in the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria and his wife, which, directly led to the war.

Austria named Tankositsch in her ultimatum to Serbia and peremptorily demanded his extradition to face a trial on the charge of murder—it was this ultimatum that Serbia acceded to in all its clauses, except the trial of Serbian officers, among whom, Tankositsch was the most prominent, in Austria, a point of national sovereignty that Serbia asked to have settled at The Hague. Austria refused and later declared war. Tankositsch is now a major and is in command of a comitage battalion in the Serbian army.

OBREGON DEFEATS VILLA AND TAKES HIS ARMY'S BASE

Carranza's General Executes a Brilliant Flanking Movement, Capturing Aguas Calientes.

El Paso, Texas, June 24.—General Francisco Villa's army has been completely defeated by Carranzista forces led by General Alvaro Obregon, and Aguas Calientes, Villa's base, has been captured by the Carranza troops.

The announcement was made by the local Carranza consul. He stated that he received this information from General Carranza, stating that Villa and his army were fleeing northward.

To Make City His Capital.

"The fall of Aguas Calientes means the victory for the constitutionalists," says Andres Garza, confidential agent for Carranza. "Villa will never be able to raise his head again; he is completely crushed. First Chief Carranza has instructed Obregon to follow up his great victory. In a telegram I have received from General Carranza, he announces his intention of going to Aguas Calientes, which he will make his permanent headquarters and provisional capital."

It was admitted by Villa officers in Juarez today that their leader had met reverse, but they declined to discuss Carranza reports. According to the latter, Obregon's victory was the result of a brilliant flanking movement. Strong detachments of Villa artillery had been stationed at Encarnacion, south of Aguas Calientes, but while Obregon made a feint against Villa's front, he sent large calvary forces around the revolutionary leader's right flank.

Calls Retreat a Rout.

Villa discovered this move too late to stop the cavalry, which cut into the rear of his positions. The Villistas, outflanked and unable to bring up their artillery, were forced to retreat.

The Carranza report of the retreat of the Villa forces calls it a rout. They rushed through Aguas Calientes, their commanders being unable to check the stampede.

It is expected that Villa will make his stand at Torreon, where he struck a deathblow to the Huerta regime.

REJECTS PEACE PLANS OFFERED BY WASHINGTON

Washington, June 24.—Gen. Carranza has informed the United States government, in dispatches to the state department through John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz, that he will not treat with Gen. Villa or Gen. Zapata.

This attitude of Carranza was known early yesterday morning and undoubtedly discussed at the White House by the President and Secretary of State Lansing.

Some officials who are aware of the finality of Carranza's policy, expressed the opinion that it has sent the President's "get together" policy on the rocks, and that he must take up the Mexican situation from a new standpoint within a very short time.

Holds Them "Rebels."

Carranza's position is that Villa and Zapata and their following are "rebels," and for that reason, as he is the government of Mexico, he can only dispose of them in a military way.

It also has been learned that Carranza is opposed to the plan of Gen. Felipe Angeles and to Angeles himself as a factor in the final settlement of Mexico's troubles. The opposition of Carranza to Angeles was voiced yesterday by Rafael Nieto of the Carranza government, who is in Washington. Nieto was at the state department yesterday, but, it is stated, his call was personal and he did not discuss Mexican politics

Official denial has been made through the Villa agency here of the reported break between Angeles and Villa. The confidential agency of Villa gave out telegrams received by Manuel Bonillo, a special commissioner of Villa, now in this city.

ZAPATA ENTRENCHES HIS FORCES IN THE CAPITAL

Galveston, Tex., June 24.—Zapata forces in Mexico City have entrenched themselves, according to information reaching the constitutionalist consulate here today from General Pablo Gonzales. For this reason the general says, and because he wishes to spare the city the horror of an attack, he has delayed his movement of occupation.

GETS BIGGEST WAR ORDER

Westinghouse Co. Closes $100,000,000 Munition Contract.

Pittsburg, June 24.—The largest order received by any one firm in the United States since the opening of the European war has been booked by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of East Pittsburg.

A conference between Hermann Westinghouse, President E. M. Herr and high officials of the company was held here Monday and yesterday, to discuss it. Another meeting was held in New York.

While the utmost secrecy is maintained here by those in position to know, it was learned the total value of the munitions contracted for will approximate $100,000,000. The order is said to be for the English, French and Russian war and naval departments.

TORNADO KILLS A WOMAN

Wrecks Home and Causes Death—Electrical Storms Rage.

Little Rock, Ark., June 24.—Continued electrical storms, accompanied by heavy rains, are reported yesterday in western Arkansas and in eastern Oklahoma, visited by a terrific windstorm.

Fruit sections of this state are said to have suffered heavy losses. At Gans, Okla., Mrs. Lige Gipson was killed when her home was damaged by a tornado.

PRIEST QUITS ALASKA TO JOIN FRENCH ARMY

Seatle, Wash., June 25.—The Rev. S. Bernard, a Jesuit priest stationed at Mary's Igloo, in the Kongarock (Alaska) district, just without the arctic circle, arrived here yesterday a passenger of the Nome steamship Victoria on his way to join his regiment as a chaplain in the French army.

TOM TAGGART WHO'S IN TROUBLE IN INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., June 24.—Political circles have been stirred by the indictment of 127 prominent men in this city, including Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman for Indiana; Mayor Joseph Bell, of Indianapolis; Chief of Police Samuel Parrott, and others by the Marion county grand jury. They are charged with conspiring to commit 48 felonies in connection with the recent county primary, registration and election.

ARSENAL FOUND IS WELL STOCKED

Discovery of Machine Guns, Rifles and Ammunition Basis of Charge.

El Paso, Texas, June 28.—It was learned today that the basis of the federal warrant on which General Victoriano Huerta was arrested and held in $15,000 bail on a charge of violating the neutrality of the United States was the discovery of the purchase of a large quantity of war material to be used in furthering a military movement in Mexico.

The war supplies, said to include 14 machine guns, 500 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition, was found by American soldiers in a local warehouse and is now under guard. The purchase of the ammunition is also the basis of the charge against General Pascual Orozco, who was arrested with General Huerta.

Is Closely Guarded.

The secret service men who were assigned to watch Huerta after he was released on bail, followed him closely today. The former dictator of Mexico went for an automobile ride through the El Paso valley this forenoon. The federal operatives were close behind his car in another machine during the entire trip.

Huerta was accompanied by his son, Jorge, and his private secretary, on the motor trip.

The secret service men have been warned that Huerta would not permit the forfeiture of his $15,000 bail to prevent his flight into Mexico if he were given an opportunity, and they have been instructed to watch his every moment.

Marked for Assassination.

They are also serving as protectors of the ex-dictator, as he is said to have been marked for assassination by many persons whose relatives are alleged to have been murdered while he was head of the Mexican government.

The El Paso banks were besieged by business men of Juarez as soon as they opened today. The storekeepers from the town across the Rio Grande deposited more than $100,000 during the forenoon.

Story of the Arrest.

Gen. Huerta, enroute to El Paso, left the El Paso & South-western train at Newman, N. M., intending to complete the 20-mile trip by automobile with Gen. Pascual Orozco and Major Luis Fuentes. Instead, the former president was invited to accompany United States officials to the federal building for a conference with representatives of the department of justice. The trip to the city was made under guard of the Fifteenth United States cavalry under Col. George H. Morgan. Huerta made no objections.

The general was informed that he was being placed under arrest, but was to be given every courtesy as their guest on the drive to the city.

"Ah, soldiers, fine," exclaimed the general, spying the cavalrymen as he alighted from the train.

He chatted cheerfully during the drive to the city.

"War is not all bad," said Huerta at mention of the American civil war. "That made of the United States a greater nation than it could otherwise have been. Perhaps the civil wars of Mexico may likewise benefit my country."

Won't Discuss Mexico.

A brief stop was made at the El Paso Country Club for refreshments. Then the automobiles sped to the home of General Huerta's daughter and proceeded to the federal building.

In a brief chat with newspaper reporters, the general talked freely on miscellaneous subjects, but declined to discuss Mexican affairs, sealing his lips with his forefinger or covering his ears with his hands whenever questioned on the matters.

"I did not intend to enter Mexico," he said. "Perhaps I may return at some future time, but not in less than five years."

A gift of cigarettes from Collector Cobb greatly pleased the general, who was profuse in his expression of thanks.

News of Huerta's arrival spread rapidly, and so great a crowd gathered around the federal building that on request of Mayor Lea federal and military officials agreed to take the two officers to Ft. Bliss, pending action by the department of justice representatives. Both were released, and Huerta, in conference with newspaper men, expressed his appreciation of the courtesy shown him.

Huerta showed no uneasiness today when told that the charge under which he was arrested carried a penalty, in case of conviction, of a heavy fine or three years' imprisonment.

"I am merely a victim of efficient 'watchful waiting,'" said the general. "I was on a pleasure trip when arrested, and the American government has no evidence by which to convict me of a crime."

He Salutes the Flag

Ft. Bliss, Tex., June 28.—Squatting at a window of his improvised prison in his shirt sleeves and using an old copy of an army order with which to fan himself, General Victoriano Huerta watched the ceremony of trooping the colors at the United States army post Sunday afternoon and stood at attention when the colors that he had once refused to salute were furled for the day to the national air.

As the colors billowed from the masthead, the aged general stood at attention like a manikin, his heels clicked together, and delivered that long delayed salute, the refusal of which had almost plunged his country and the United States into warfare.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FINDS THAW SANE

Member of Commission Gets Report of Commission in as Evidence.

BY D. V. B. RUCKER.

New York, June 28.—That the state of New Hampshire held Harry K. Thaw to be a sane man after his escape, in August, 1913, from Matteawan asylum, was the important evidence adduced today at the beginning of the second week of Thaw's sanity test before a jury. The slayer of Stanford White confidently expects this habeas corpus suit to win his freedom.

"This case speaks for itself," Thaw said during recess. "There is no need for me to say anything. All these witnesses, experts and laymen believe me sane now. It makes no difference what Jerome and others may say about my mental condition in the past years."

General Frank S. Streeter, a Concord, N. H., lawyer, who was a lay member of the New Hampshire commission that in 1914 found Thaw sane, detailed the investigations and findings of the commission. Streeter testified he found Thaw to be rational. He swore that Thaw gave the investigators a clear account of the killing of Stanford White, and the things that led up to it. He told of his relations with Evelyn Nesbit, of her refusal to marry him because of her alleged mistreatment by White, of their travels together in Europe and of their final marriage. It was when he first proposed to marry her, Thaw told the commission, that Evelyn told him the story about the architect that finally led him to shoot White.

Justice Henrick took the matter of the reading of the commission's report into the evidence under advisement.

The real fireworks of the current Thaw case were expected to come when the litigant closes his case. The state will produce Wm. T. Jerome, former district attorney and for eight years Thaw's "Nemesis," and today deputy sheriffs in the service of Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook were scouring the northern border of New York for Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, actress wife of Thaw.

Conflicting reports as to Mrs. Thaw's willingness or unwillingness to testify were received here, one of them stating that she would not under any circumstances be a witness.

Mr. Cook wants Mrs. Thaw to repeat to the jury the evidence she gave in the habeas corpus proceedings in White Plains in 1909 when she told of visiting Thaw at Matteawan and quoted him as saying:

"When I get out of this place I suppose I shall have to kill you."

By the testimony of the wife, Cook hopes to clear the name of Stanford White and also to show that Thaw threatened his wife's life.

TRIBUNE ADMITS ITS MEYER STORY FALSE

Newspaper Regrets Inconvenience Was Caused.

New York, June 2‌—The New York Tribune has formally retracted the story it published several days ago that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, special envoy of Ambassador Bernstorff, was in fact Dr. Alfred Meyer, of the German war office, and that the state department had been deceived in obtaining guarantees for his safe conduct to Berlin.

"And in doing so," said the Tribune, "we express regret for the distress which its publication during the present tense international situation has caused to Ambassador von Bernstorff."

HAWAII SEEKS TO JOIN THE UNION

Congressmen on Trip to Island Find True Americanism There.

Washington, June 23.—The senators and representatives—over a hundred in number—who left in the spring for a visit to the Hawaiian Islands have returned, not hurried back by the developments of the war, but ready for an extra session of congress if one should be called. Some are tarrying in San Francisco for further enjoyment of the exposition, while others are making their way leisurely to their homes.

All who have expressed themselves testify to the excellence of the work done in the islands under American rule, and to the value of the islands as an American possession. Nobody sounds the note of scuttle. That long since died out, never, let us all hope, to be heard again.

Mr. Langley, of Kentucky, made a discovery of the very opposite character, and one likely to appear in future discussions as to the future of our outlying territories. Everywhere, he says, "he found the people with the true spirit of Americanism, and on all sides he heard expressions of the hope of statehood in the near future."

Porto Rico, Too, Would Be State.

Expressions of this same nature are heard in Porto Rico. There also is felt a desire for statehood, with the advantages that would follow such a change of status.

But there has never been a purpose authoritatively announced in this country of bestowing statehood in either direction. Suggestions on the subject have been not more than glanced at in discussion.

Statehood with us is the supreme thing. It has never been bestowed hurriedly even on territories within our continental borders. New states have been admitted to the Union only after the ground had been carefully prepared. Witness Arizona and New Mexico, which had been knocking for admission for years, but were denied because of their lack of qualifications. National sentiment has been rigid on that matter.

"Seward's Folly" a Valuable Holding.

Almost a half century has passed since Alaska came under our control, and she is still a territory. All things considered, development there has been rapid. Many Americans have moved in, and done much to bring about up-to-date conditions. They have done so much, what was once called "Seward's Folly" has now become one of the most desirable of all our holdings. But statehood for Alaska is not in sight. She could not meet the requirements; and the proposition, seriously urged, would open up discussion leading to new lines of thought as to the Union, its strength, and how best to maintain its strength.

Meanwhile, it is pleasant to reflect that both Hawaii and Porto Rico are flourishing as never before, and will continue to do so while American authority remains.

U. S. PUNISHES STATE MILITIA

Strikes Nine Colorado Companies From National Guard List.

Washington, June 24.—Nine companies of the Colorado state militia were stricken from the list of National Guard organizations recognized by the war department today because of deficiencies in recruiting, organization and equipment.

Several other companies were placed on probation pending their compliance with the requirements of the federal law.

Those dropped, five in the first regiment, and four in the second, will have their arms and equipment withdrawn and no longer will receive financial support from the federal government.

BELGIANS TAKE TOWN IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Havre, June 24.—The Belgian war office today announced the capture of Kumessinije, German East Africa, by Belgian troops.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, O., June 28.—Wheat trade was light on the opening, with bearish foreign news and more favorable crop reports. Fair buying of July wheat was reported early. The opening here was $1.21 for cash, with July at $1.04⅝.

July wheat struck a range of 2⅜c during the day in Chicago. The strength came with buying by cash concerns, after a depressed spell. Old stuff was in generally good demand. The close here was $1.22 bid for cash wheat. July was at $1.06, with December 1½c above it, and September at $1.05.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close June 28.	Close June 26.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.21	....	1.21	1.22	1.21
July	1.04⅝	1.06	1.04¼	1.06	1.04
Sept.	1.04½	1.05¼	1.04	1.05	1.03¾
Dec.	1.06¾	1.08	1.06¾	1.07½	1.06½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	76	75¼
July	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	75
Sept.	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	75
Dec.	66¼	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	65¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	49¼	49¼
July	45⅜	45⅜	45¼	45¼	45¼
Sept.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39½	39½
Clover Seed—					
Prime	8.22½	....	....	8.22½	8.20
Oct.	8.67½	....	....	8.67½	8.65
Dec.	8.65	....	....	8.65	8.62½
March	8.65	....	....	8.65	8.62½
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	1.08	1.08
Alsike—					
Aug.	8.80	....	....	8.80	8.80
Timothy—					
Prime	3.20	....	....	3.20	3.20
Sept.	3.45	....	....	3.45	3.45
Oct.	3.35	....	....	3.35	3.45

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close June 28.	Close June 26.
Wheat—					
July	1.04⅝	1.05¾	1.03⅜	1.05½	1.03⅜
Sept.	1.02⅜	1.03⅝	1.01⅝	1.03⅛	1.01⅞
Dec.	1.05¼	1.06¼	1.04¾	1.05⅞	1.05
Corn—					
July	73½	73⅝	73	73½	73
Sept.	72⅝	72¾	71¾	72½	71¾
Dec.	64¼	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	63¾
Oats—					
July	43¾	43¾	43	43½	43½
Sept.	37⅞	38	37⅝	37¾	37⅝
Dec.	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	39½
June	....	....	....	47	....

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close June 28.	Close June 26.
Pork—					
July	16.55	16.67	16.97	16.65	16.60
Sept.	17.00	17.12	16.50	17.12	17.00
Lard—					
July	9.17	9.22	9.17	9.20	9.22
Sept.	9.42	9.47	9.42	9.45	9.45
Ribs—					
July	10.17	10.27	10.17	10.27	10.20
Sept.	10.47	10.57	10.47	10.57	10.50

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close June 28.	Close June 26.
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.21⅜	1.19½
Sept.	....	....	....	1.04½	1.03¾
Dec.	....	....	....	1.05¼	....

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close June 28.	Close June 26.
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.29	1.25
Sept.	....	....	....	1.06⅜	1.04⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	1.06½	1.05¾

New York Produce.

New York, June 28.—Flour, steady; spring patents, $6.25@6.55; winter patents, $5.50@5.75. Pork, steady; mess, $18.50@19.00; family, $21.00@23.00; short clear, $19.50@21.50. Beef, steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.50@20.50. Lard, easy; middle west, $8.85@8.95. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; No. 1, $1.20@1.22½; No. 2, $1.15@1.17½; No. 3, $1.05; shipping, 95c@$1.00. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31c; Central American, 27c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter, easier; receipts, 6,649 tubs; creamery, extras, (93 score) 28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 24½@26c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 10,300 cases; fresh gathered extras, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 20½@21½c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 24@26c; nearby hennery, browns, 22½@24c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,450 boxes; state, whole milk, flats and twins, fresh, specials, 15½c; do., average fancy, 15¼c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 28.—Butter, steady; creamery, 23@27c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 14,642 cases; at mark, cases included, 16@17¼c; ordinary firsts, 16@16¼c; firsts, 16½@17¼c. Potatoes, unsettled; new, receipts, 65 cars; Virginia cobblers, $1.70@1.80; Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Triumphs, 60@70c; old, receipts, 8 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin white, 18@22c. Poultry, alive, steady; fowls, 14@14¼c; springs, 20@23c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, June 29.—Butter—Creamery, extras, in solid prints, 31@31½c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 25½@26c; process extras, 21½@22½c; firsts, 20½@21c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; packing stock, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2, 18½@19c; common, 11@12c; white high grade, 17c; standard, 16c. Cheese, American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 16½@17c; choice, 16c; Swiss, fancy, 21c; choice, 19c; blocks, 18c; imported, fancy quality, 14c; limburger, fancy, 18c; choice, 15@16c; hand cheese, 30@32c per box; Roquefort, 43@44c. Eggs, fresh gathered extra, cases included, 21½c; extras, firsts, 20c; firsts, 18½c; seconds, 16c. Poultry, alive, fowls, 15@15½c; springs, 1½ to 2 lbs., 25@27c; spring ducks, 18@19c; young geese, 17@18c. Potatoes—Choice white stock from store, 25c a bushel; East Shore cobblers, $1.75@1.85 barrel; slat, bbls., $1.50.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, June 28.—Cattle, receipts 1,600; 25c higher; top, $8.50. Hogs, receipts 9,000; 10c lower; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $7.95@8.00; mediums and yorkers and pigs, $8.10@8.15. Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,500; higher; top sheep, $7.00; top lambs, $10.50. Calves, receipts 800; steady; top, $11.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; market slow; bulk, $7.45@7.65; light, $7.40@7.85; mixed, $7.20@7.80; heavy, $6.95@7.60; rough, $6.95@7.10; pigs, $6.00@7.50. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market steady; native beef steers, $6.75@9.70; western steers, $7.00@8.25; cows and heifers, $3.25@9.40; calves, $7.00@10.10. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; market firm; sheep, $5.85@6.90; lambs, $7.00@9.60; springs, $7.50@10.75.

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 28¼@30c; solid pack, 28@28½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 19c; fancy, fresh, 21c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 6@7c a pound.

Beets—New, 20@25c doz.

Beans—New Southern wax, 10-lb. baskets, 75@90c; green, $1.00 bushel.

Cabbage—Mississippi, $1.50 crate; Virginia, $1.00 crate.

Carrots—15@20c doz.

New Sugar Corn—50c doz.

Celery—Washed, $1.00 doz.; Michigan, 25@30c doz.

Cauliflower—Southern hothouse, $1.75 per doz.

Home-grown Cukes—20@35c per doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 5c per pound; head, $1.00 bu.

Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $1.50@1.75.

Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.

Onions—New, green, 8@10c doz. bunches.

New Texas Bermuda Onions—White, 90c@$1.00 crate; yellow, 90@$1.00.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.

Peas—Home-grown, $1.00@1.25@1.50 bushel.

Potatoes—30@35c bu.; new, $2.00@2.25 per bbl.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, Southern, 15c dozen.

Spinach—Home-grown, 25@30c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30@40c.

Tomatoes—Southern, 6-basket crates, $1.50@2.25 per crate; home-grown hothouse, 10@12c lb.; Texas, 4-basket, 60@75c.

Turnips—New, 30c per dozen bunches.

Fruits.

Mississippi Apples, $2 hamper.

Apples—$1.75 bu.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

California Valencias, $3.75@4.00.

California Peaches—$2.00 crate.

Alabama Peaches, six-basket crates, $3.00.

Georgia Peaches—6-basket crates, $3.00.

California Plums—$2.00 crate.

Florida Watermelons—35@60c each.

California Cantaloupes, 54 size, $1.75.

Sweet Cherries—$1.50 per 8-lb. box.

Sour Cherries—$1.00@1.25 24-qt. crate.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.25@3.50 per box.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $4.25@4.50 per box.

Dewberries—$3.25@3.50.

Gooseberries—$1.75@2.00 crate.

Huckleberries—$3.00 crate.

Strawberries—$2.00@3.00 bu.

Raspberries, black, $3.00@3.50.

Pineapples—Cuban, $2.35@2.75; Florida, $3.00 crate of 30; $3.25 24 size.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; new chestnuts, 9@10c.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Maple Syrup—$1.25 gallon.

Dromedary Dates—$2.75 per case of 30 packages.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—13½@14½c.

Fowls—Live, 12@13c.

Broilers, 20c up.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling lambs—15@16c; spring lambs, 19@20c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¾c.

Fat Bacon—11½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14c.

Barrel Pork—Clear, pack pork, $18.00; clear hams, sugar cured, 14½c; shoulders, 11c; luncheon hams, 16c.

Fresh pork sausage, 11c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5½c; bullheads, dressed, 12½c; herring, 9c; carp, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; white bass, 5c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.15.

Oats—60c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.75; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $26.00@28.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@29.00; white middlings, $33.00@35.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process oil meal, $30.00@33.00.

Hay—Baled, $17.60@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 55@60c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 80@85c; ear corn, $1.00@1.10 per 100 lbs.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan comomn, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 10c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12½c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 28.—Cattle, receipts 3,000; active; prime steers, $9.25@9.65; shipping, $8.50@9.00; butchers, $7.50@9.25; heifers, $6.50@8.50; cows, $3.50@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.25. Veals, receipts 1,400; active; $4.50@11.00. Hogs, receipts 17,000; active; heavy, $8.00@8.10; mixed, $8.15@8.25; yorkers and pigs, $8.25; roughs, $6.50@6.75; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,400; active; lambs, $7.00@11.25; yearlings, $5.00@9.25; wethers, $7.00@7.25; ewes, $3.00@6.50; sheep, mixed, $6.50@6.75.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT

Show Your Loyalty in a Time of Terrible Stress and Danger

If ever there was a time when your patiotism must be shown, now is that time. Show the world that we stand upon our rights as Americans. Stand by the President in his defense of

Peace

Show that you believe in the inalienable right of

Freedom

Fly an American flag above your home, hang it from your window; carry it in your processions.

LET THE BLADE SEND YOU A BIG 8 x 5 FOOT FLAG AT A BARGAIN PRICE (Postpaid) 98c

This flag is 5 x 8 feet, with sewed stripes and printed stars. It is of fine, strong fabric that will stand the ravages of wind and rain. It has canvas beading and brass grommets. At 98c this flag is a tremendous value—you had best send for it now.

Smaller Flags Size 3 x 5 feet. 49c
Same as the bigger one. Also a huge bargain. 49c postpaid.

Address WEEKLY BLADE PREMIUM DEPT., TOLEDO, OHIO.

TAKE U. S. NOTE UP WITH AUSTRIA

German Officials Discuss Nature of Reply on Lusitania With Vienna.

Berlin, June 29.—Dr. von Jagow, the German foreign minister, and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who went to Vienna upon a mission of extreme importance, left the Austrian capital for Berlin today. Although the news has generally been circulated, without denial, the journey of the German ministers of state had to do with the Balkan situation, it is now reported upon the best of authority that the relations between Germany and the United States were also discussed. The effect of this report was to show that the governments of the Teutonic allies are acting in accord in connection with the attitude of Germany towards the United States.

The fact that Dr. von Jagow and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg discussed the German reply with attaches of the Austrian government does not necessarily alter the belief that the German answer to the second American note relative to submarine warfare will be friendly and conciliatory. However, it does show that the matters discussed were so important they could not be entrusted to the telegraph.

100,000 CHEER PEACE AS BRYAN DECRIES WAR

Shout Taken Up by Crowd on Streets Outside.

New York, June 25.—"Tonight I plead against war with Germany. Should similar circumstances arise with France, England or Russia I would plead just as ardently against war with any of those countries."

Those words were uttered by William Jennings Bryan last night in the course of his speech on National Honor at a mass meeting held under the auspices of Friends of Peace in Madison Square Garden.

As Mr. Bryan banged his fist on the railing of the speakers' platform, his teeth clicked, and his eyes flashed—(it was a different Bryan from the sleek, purring secretary of state)—and 12,000 men and women in the garden leaped to their feet. They waved American flags. They shouted; they whistled; they stamped their feet and they shrieked.

There were conservatively between 27,000 and 30,000 persons assembled to emphasize the peace movement and to voice their approval of resolutions against war. The chairman of the meeting put the number at 100,000; the police inspector in charge of police arrangements estimated it at 70,000.

14 AIR RAIDS KILL 56 BRITISH, INJURE 138

London, June 25.—Fifty-six persons have been killed and 138 injured in 14 air raids on English towns since the beginning of the war.

One of Best Leaders in the European War

CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT

Vienna, June 26.—Paul Goldman, the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse, who was received by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria at his headquarters and invited to dine with him, sends the following dispatch to that paper:

Crown Prince Rupprecht really leads his army; he is a soldier by profession and inclination, has the qualities necessary for a commander-in-chief and is considered one of the best German leaders in this war. It is not yet time to state in detail the strategic achievements on which his reputation is founded. After the conclusion of the war historians will be able to do so, and they will have many important ones to enumerate. In the army it is said, among other things, that the credit for the capture of Lille is due Crown Prince Rupprecht for a quick decision which he made at a critical moment and carried out with great energy.

$1,000,000 FRAUD IS CHARGED

Two New York Stamp Dealers Arrested for Selling Stamps.

New York, June 26.—That the state of New York has been swindled out of more than a million dollars in stock transfer taxes in the last four or five years was asserted yesterday by William Boardman, deputy state comptroller following the arrest of Emanuel Jackson and Benjamin Alexander, coin stamp dealers. Mr. Boardman said that he believed that the stamps illegally sold were what are known as "imperfect stamps," stolen from the printers.

REROUTE U. S. MAIL TO FOIL WAR CENSORS

Washington, June 25.—Because of the reports that United States mails destined for Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands in transit through belligerent countries have been opened and censored, Postmaster General Burleson yesterday directed that until further orders all mails for those countries be sent on vessels sailing direct and not touching at any port of the belligerents. Burleson has not completed his investigation, it was stated, on reports that mails both to and from this country have been opened by British censors.

TIRPITZ TAKES HAND IN REPLY TO WILSON NOTE

Germany's Submarine Director Sees von Jagow and Carries Case Up to Chancellor.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, June 27.—Admiral von Tirpitz, director of Germany's submarine warfare, was called into conference today by Foreign Secretary von Jagow on the reply to the American note. The conference lasted two hours and later the admiral visited Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The fact that the admiral went direct from the foreign office to that of the chancellor led to rumors that the naval head and Herr Von Jagow were at odds over the tenor of the reply to the American protests.

The admiral is said to oppose making any concessions, while the foreign secretary, it is reliably reported, advocates certain modifications in the submarine campaign which will prove satisfactory to the United States.

The chancellor is understood to share Von Jagow's views at this time, but events are being watched with interest to learn whether he will alter his position in view of an appeal from the admiral.

The Berlin Tageblatt, a powerful exponent of the chancellor's policies, in an editorial today comprehensively discussed the German-American relations, emphasizing the necessity for the press of the two countries to make an exchange of views to clear up the misunderstandings which have influenced the recent unfriendly sentiments, with a view of again establishing relations on a most friendly basis.

The Tageblatt stated that the impression in America that the German government is inspired by German-American utterances against the American government is wholly untrue and adds that while Germany is unanimous in desiring the continuance of submarine warfare against British contraband commerce, it hopes that an understanding with America soon will be reached.

KIPLING SAYS THE KAISER MAKES A "HELL" OF NATIONS

Southport, June 23.—Rudyard Kipling, speaking at a recruiting meeting, said:

"It is the essence of the German system to make such a hell of the countries where the German armies fight or have fought that any terms the Germans offer would seem like a heaven to the inhabitants whose bodies are defiled and minds broken.

"So long as unbroken Germany exists, life on this planet will be intolerable, not only for us and our allies, but for all humanity, and all humanity knows it.

"At present there is a fringe of shivering neutrals who see what has been done to Belgium, but there are only two human beings in the world today—human beings and Germans—and the German knows it. Human beings have long ago sickened of him and everything connected with him.

"From end to end of the earth human beings desire nothing more keenly than that this inhuman monster be thrust out from the membership and memory of nations.

"The German answer is 'I intend to kill by every means in my power until I have imposed my will upon all human beings.' He gives no choice and leaves no middleway. He has reduced civilization and all civilizations to the simple question of kill or be killed.

"It seems to me Germany must either win or bleed to death almost where her lines run today. Therefore we and our allies must continue to press through the fire of Moloch till Moloch perishes."

TORNADO KILLS TWO, SWEEPING OVER CANADA

Half Million Dollars' Damage Done in Alberta.

Redcliffe, Alberta, June 26.—Two dead, 23 injured and half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed was today the estimated damage of a tornado which passed over this section of Canada last night.

The storm devastated almost the entire business section of Redcliffe, and seven persons were hurt by the collapse of buildings. The farmhouse of Mrs. Olson was overturned and the woman and one of her four children were killed. The other children were injured. A freight train was blown from the track, and the town of Grassy Lake was almost destroyed.

ARMENIANS ASK U. S. TO END MASSACRE

Boston, June 26.—A telegram from the Armenian colony at Sofia, Bulgaria, urging that a protest be made by the United States government against the reported killing of Armenians by Turkish soldiers, has been received by the Hairenik, an Armenian newspaper, and was forwarded to President Wilson. The telegram says: "The Armenian massacres in Turkey continue systematically. The lives of the exiled 400 Armenian leaders are in grave danger."

WILL KEEP OUT OF WAR IF I CAN, PLEDGES PRESIDENT

Springfield, Mass., June 25.—"Keep us out of the war, Mr. President."

"I will if I can."

President Wilson was in Springfield for five minutes at 9 o'clock this morning while on his way to his summer home in Cornish, N. H. He did not speak to the crowd at the station, but when his car had been taken to the railroad yards he waved his hand and smiled at a group of railroad men. They called to him and he came out and shook hands with them and gave them the assurance quoted.

At Northampton a large group of students from Toronto University, on their way to a Y. M. C. A. conference at Northfield, gathered about Mr. Wilson's car and gave their college yell, mingled with calls for a speech. The President bowed his acknowledgements.

Scores of persons who shook hands with the President at various stations told him:

"We are all for peace, Mr. President, and we are all with you."

"We are for peace with honor," shouted one man at Holyoke; "we are for you all the time." The crowd applauded and the President smiled, at the same time accepting a bunch of flowers from a little girl.

Overland

$750

Model 83 f. o. b. Toledo

Roadster - $725

This is the largest 4-cylinder Overland that will be produced this year

The Newest Overland $325 Less Than Last Year

The 1916 Overland is in many particulars the same as the 1915 Overland—*the famous Model 80 that sold for $1075.*

But the price is $325 less.

The stream-line body is the *same* as the $1075 model of last season.

It has the *same* magnificent finish; that deep, rich tone of dark Brewster green with fine hairline striping of clear ivory-white.

It has the *same* powerful, economical thirty-five horsepower, four-cylinder motor, but *weighs less.*

It has high-tension magneto ignition.

It has the *same* underslung rear springs. It has the convenient arrangement of electric control buttons on the steering column.

It has the *same* easy-working clutch which any woman can operate; the *same* "easy to handle" shifting levers; the *same* "easy to steer with" wheel; the *same* positive brakes.

It has 33" x 4" tires which is unusual on a car at this price.

In detail, finish, mechanical fineness, comforts and conveniences, this newest Overland gives you all there was in the $1075 Overland *and even more power.*

And it costs you but $750—*$325 less than last season's large 35 horse-power Overland.*

Deliveries are being made now all over the country.

Every Overland dealer already has a waiting list.

Place your order immediately and you can be sure of a speedy delivery.

Specifications:

35 Horsepower motor
High-tension magneto ignition
5 Bearing crankshaft
Thermo-syphon cooling
Underslung rear springs
33" x 4" tires; non-skid in rear
Demountable rims; with one extra
Electric starting and lighting system
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Left-hand drive, center control
One-man top; top cover
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HANDSOME CATALOGUE ON REQUEST. PLEASE ADDRESS DEPT. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

New Models Now on Display at the Panama Pacific Exposition

"Made in U. S. A."

SEEK NEW CURB ON NEGRO VOTES

South May Attempt to Replace the "Grandfather Clause" Held Void.

Washington, June 24.—Political leaders here are beginning to take stock as a result of the supreme court's two decisions Monday knocking out the "grandfather clauses" in the Oklahoma and Maryland election laws.

New legislation, both by the states and congress, is one of the things predicted by those familiar with the attempt of the southern states to prevent the negroes from voting.

Unless the states are able to find some new means of curtailing the negro vote between now and 1916, heavy Republican gains are predicted for Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

May Use Literacy Test.

Southern states, still intent on restricting the negro voters, are expected to turn to the literacy test. The objection to the literacy test is that it would deprive a great many white citizens of the southern states of the ballot.

Conservative leaders say that the decisions Monday will affect only Maryland and Oklahoma, and cannot be applied to other states. With the calendar of the court already loaded with cases for settlement during the fall term, these leaders say it will be impossible to get the election laws of the solid south up for review before the presidential contest next year.

May Effect Legislation.

It was pointed out today that the decisions may have a direct bearing on legislation at the approaching session of congress. During the closing days of the last session, the Democrats, spurred on by the White House lash, attempted to obtain the adoption of a cloture rule in the senate. The Republicans opposed it in order to prevent the passage of the ship purchase bill and other legislation they regarded as inimical to the country's interest.

When cloture was up before, the Democrats opposed it because they believed the Republicans would use it to break down their election laws. Now that those laws are in danger, it is believed by some persons that no further attempt will be made in behalf of the cloture rule, and that the Democratic leaders will take their chances on legislation in preference to opening a way for the tearing down of the southern bars on negro suffrage.

NO EMBARGO TO GO ON SHIPMENTS

Washington, June 26.—The United States is not considering the placing of an embargo at present on shipments to any belligerent country. This was stated officially today at the state department as a result of published reports that an embargo on all shipments of American products to England was a likely step in retaliation for British interference with American trade with neutrals.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE IS SEEN

Col. House Tells President Wilson Result of Observations in Europe.

New York, June 25.—President Wilson does not see any prospect for an early peace in Europe.

Col. E. M. House, his close friend and unofficial envoy to Europe, gave the President the results of his sojourn of several months in the principal capitals of Europe, where he talked intimately with the responsible officials of the German, British and French governments.

The information he imparted in the long walks and talks which they enjoyed reflected definitely the ideas held by both diplomatists and the military element in each of the countries at war. He also disclosed the various beliefs and currents of public opinion in each country as to what might be the possible terms of peace, and the trend of public opinion toward the different peace proposals that have been brought forward from time to time in informal discussions by the press and peace organizations.

The President has been guided largely by what Colonel House has reported to him by cable and letters in handling the delicate question of renewing the efforts of the United States to bring about a general acceptance of mediation. Mr. Wilson himself said last Tuesday to the Washington correspondents that no new tenders of good offices had been made to any of the warring powers, but that all foreign governments well understood the willingness of the United States to be of any service in any way possible to pave the way for an approach to peace.

One fundamental thing the President has learned, which has affected the efforts of the United States to make peace, is the unpreparedness of public opinion in some of the belligerent countries as to terms which they fear the adversaries might advance, or that are already discussed.

Colonel House observed during his trip to Europe that public opinion in some countries was most insistent on terms which the governments of those countries already had learned in various ways would not be acceptable to their opponents.

In all countries he found that there had developed among the masses a desire for a settlement that would be commensurate with the sacrifice in blood and treasure.

ENGLAND ASKED TO FORCE DRAFT

Allies Press Great Britain to Resort to Conscription for Army.

London, June 25.—Conscription propaganda is making great headway. Despite the cautious assurances of Premier Asquith and Lloyd-George that compulsion is not contemplated, it is well known that a new factor recently has been introduced into this most serious of controversies raised by the war.

Britains allies are pressing her to adopt forthwith a sweeping measure of national military service. The demand is particularly strong from Russia. Emperor Nicholas feels that England's failure to bring more men to the firing line on the west in the period of Russian sensational advance in Galicia has turned out a more demoralizing influence upon the general fortunes of war than Churchill's fiasco in the first Dardanelles assault.

Pressure from her allies, according to Asquith, led England to change her party cabinet into a national government. The Saturday Review says that "just as the radical premier gave up his lifelong convictions on coalition ministries at the behest of Paris and Rome, so he is being steadily driven by Petrograd to abandon another radical prejudice—the unpatriotic and dangerous theory that conscription would establish militarism in these islands."

Now domestic forces are working in the same direction. In the labor world the conscription yeast is fast leavening the whole lump, except, possibly, the section led by the Independent Labor party.

AMERICAN MISS TELLS HOW IT FEELS WHEN 'ZEPS' COME

New York, June 24.—Miss Clara Reis, 15, who for two years has been a student at Somerset House, a finishing school at Ramsgate, England, returned to her home in this city aboard the New York and described her experiences during the bombardment of the town by the dreaded Zeppelins.

Arrangements had been made by her father, Benedict Reis, to have Clara come home in January, but when the Germans declared a war zone around England, he decided to allow her to remain at the school. But the overhead attacks changed the plans and Clara sailed from Liverpool on June 12.

"I was the only American girl in the school," she said. "There was a five-year-old girl there, but she was taken away some time ago. After the Zeppelins began to make their route over Ramsgate, the teachers of the school hung an enormous bell in the main hall, outside the dormitories. We were drilled when the bell rang, to get out of bed, dress and go to another dormitory, where the girls from one year to seven years, sleep, and help dress them. Then we were all to march out of the buildings when the danger became great.

"Life is not very exciting at Somerset House, so these drills were a kind of party for us. So was the bombardment by the Zeppelins. We had candy to eat, and pillow fights and got fun out of it. It was exciting to be called out of bed at all hours of the night and we got used to it.

"At 2 o'clock on May 17, the big bell woke us up, so we got out of bed and dressed. At the same time the sirens in the town began to blow and we knew it was no drill. There was firing outside. Soldiers were rushing about.

"We peeped out the windows and saw three or four Zeppelins flying low. We heard the noise of their engines and it gave us a creepy feeling. Then they dropped bombs that struck houses and killed two persons. The warships in the harbor were firing away at the Zeppelins.

© 1915

CLARA REIS

"We were not frightened. It was only exciting. Two nights later the Zeppelins came again and dropped bombs into the cemetery and burning some houses. The big bell rang again and we went through the same drill."

BRITISH RAISE 4, NOT 1 MILLION

Kitchener Secretly Enlists Four Times Admitted Strength.

New York, June 25—In the July American Magazine an article entitled "Lord Kitchener's Great Bluff" is the story of how England has secretly raised an army four times as big as she has admitted.

The author is J. Herbert Duckworth, of whom the editors of the American Magazine say in a note:

"Mr. Duckworth, a New York newspaper man, at the outbreak of the war, went to England, where he had previously lived. During the winter, because of his unusual opportunities for getting inside information pertaining to England's part in the war, he came confidentially into possession of the facts in this article. On account of the strict censorship imposed by Lord Kitchener, no English journal has published them, and, in truth, few Englishmen have known the real facts."

Following is a brief extract from Mr. Duckworth's article:

"How Kitchener's army was secretly increased from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 men right under the very noses of the ubiquitous German spies is one of the most amazing stories of the war.

"This grim joke on the kaiser was concocted by Lord Kitchener himself. He commandeered the services of the press to assist him to carry out the great bluff.

"The campaign of silence was conducted on strictly scientific lines. The newspaper editors were first warned that any indiscretion would mean a court martial, under the defense of the realm act, on charges of having 'spread reports likely to interfere with the success of his majesty's forces.' Independent census taking was strictly forbidden. All articles on the new army, and even pictures of soldiers had first to be submitted to the censor.

"When it came to moving the new troops to France extraordinary precautions were taken to mislead the spies. The regiments were shipped from out-of-the-way ports — Bristol, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Swansea and Barrow, for example—to French ports as far from the firing line as St. Malo, Brest, and even Bordeaux on the west coast and Marseilles on the Mediterranean.

"Troop trains were invariably moved at night with drawn blinds. Oftentimes they were run half way around the country before being sneaked alongside a transport.

"The engine drivers were changed every twenty miles or so, and the captains of the troop ships received their final instructions by wireless after they had put to sea.'

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY

Under Secretary for War Resigns Office.

Petrograd, June 29.—The shakeup of the Russian war office as the result of the recent reverses in Galicia was made complete today with the resignation of General Varnander, under secretary of state for war. He will, however, remain a member of the council of the empire. General Polivanof, who has succeeded General W. A. Soukhomlinoff as secretary of state for war, will probably reduce a number of generals.

THREATEN AMERICANS IN TURK CAPITAL

London, June 26.—News agency dispatches from Athens state that intense indignation has been caused at Constantinople by the American government's note to Germany with reference to submarine warfare. Citizens of the United States are said to be threatened on the streets, being considered by the Turks as inimical as British, French or Russian subjects.

"I DIDN'T WANT THIS WAR," IS KAISER'S PRAYER

Amsterdam, June 29.—A dispatch from Berlin says that during a recent visit of the kaiser to the western front, in a neighborhood where many of the German soldiers had been killed, the emperor alighted from his horse and kneeled on the ground, where he offered a prayer. Rising, he said:

"Oh, God, I did not want this war."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Interurban motormen, conductors; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now. State age; details free. Box L-61, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make $4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 637 Third st., Cincinnati, O.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

$5.00 daily guaranteed hustler in each territory calling on automobile owners introducing Orolo guaranteed carbon remover. Territory distributors also wanted. Orolo Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.

$15.00 made first day by 13-year-old boy with Shomescope. Woman made $8.00 first hour. Particulars free. Shomescope Mfg. Co., 545, W. 13th st., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY.

Day Old Chicks. Low prices for July delivery. Best winter layers are hatched in July. Immediate delivery of strong, pure blooded stock. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; our last hatch of the season, July 28th. Catalog free. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no mater how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FEMALE HELP.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain cloth seams. Any sewing machine. Steady. No canvassing. No triflers wanted. Samples 10c.; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped enevolpe for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Ladies do sewing at home; material furnished; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Acme Sales Co., Dept. 37, Denver, Colo.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and Women Every-where. Government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments during summer and fall. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Honest men and women wanted in every town by large corporation for special advertising work. Liberal salary to start. Position permanent with good chance for advancement. No experience necessary. McLean, Black & Co., Inc., 9 North Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Wanted—Several industrious people to dis-tribute moral literature; will pay $180 for 90 days' work. Purity Co., Pope Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Earn $500 annually; commercial in-formation wanted; spare time; confidential. "Cico," Evansville, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. **Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 Ninth, Washington, D.C.**

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free books; inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Crops Included

136 Acres, $4,200, Easy Terms.

In addition to the growing crops you will get 1 horses, 3 cows, wagons, machinery and tools with this splendid near-village farm if taken at once; nearly all the land is rich, machine-worked fields and spring-watered pasture with wood for home use, 2 apple orchards, other fruit; 8-room house, spring water, new basement barn 30 x 40, 9-room tenant house, other buildings; owner has other business and price for all recently reduced to only 4,200, easy terms; full details and traveling directions to see this and many farms near lakes and rivers and along the seashore, page 25 "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38," write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS FREE AUTO

This is no selling contest where only one person wins. Anyone can get this auto absolutely free. Write for full particulars.
THOMAS MFG. CO. 7878 Rome St. Dayton, Ohio

POST CARDS. Imported genuine photos, for men only, 6 for 25c; 16 for 50c, stamps or coin. American Post Card Co., 1204 Broadway, New York.

A $3 Pair of Pants to your measure for 98c In gray, black or brown. Postpaid. **W. S. Howard Co., Waldoboro, Maine.**

GERMANY PLANS REVOLT IN INDIA

Places Military Base on Island of Java, is Report.

San Francisco, June 26.—That the Germans are planting a military base on the Dutch island of Java, under the nose of England's largest colonial possession, for the express purpose of fostering a gigantic revolution in India, and are supplementing this military base with a secret naval and submarine base at Batavia to prey upon the shipping of the allies, has come to light here within the last few days.

The purchase in the east of enormous stores of arms and ammunition, the shipment of some of these in Dutch steamers to Batavia and the mysterious disappearance of the rest are just one feature.

Yesterday with the arrival of the Jebson steamer Maverick at Hilo, Hawaii, there was cleared up, it is thought, the mystery of the destination of another shipload of arms and ammunition, which the steamer Annie Larsen carried out of San Diego some months ago.

This shipment was purchased for the Mexican forces, it was said at the time, but the Annie Larsen ran to Socorro Island, off Lower California, and there shifted the cargo to the Maverick.

Further confirmation is given the story by the arrival in San Francisco of many Hindoo natives, expressing friendship for Germany, the presence here of a Hindu revolutionist paper, believed to have support of the Germans and the warnings of the British admiralty to merchantmen to beware of the Maverick.

SEND FOR IT NOW BEFORE SUPPLY GOES

The readers of the Weekly Blade responded last week in great numbers to a Blade offer. Many of them have expressed great delight in their purchase. The Blade sold them a toilet case containing a solid back ebony finish hair brush, a high grade flexible comb and a white bone "Sure Hold" bristle tooth brush. The toilet case is of leatherette and is telescopic in form. The regular retail value is $1.25. The Blade sold it for 64c post paid, and this offer is renewed because there are still a few of the original limited number on hand. Everyone who does any traveling will find this of inestimable value and no less useful for home use.

It is quite worth your while to send for it at this Blade price, inasmuch as it saves you one-half of what you would be asked to pay in a store. The Blade saves you the middleman's profit.

Address your order to the Weekly Blade, Premium Department, Toledo, Ohio.